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ASEAN Ministers Discuss Cambodia, Burma, Spratlys

BK2507022992 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 25 Jul 92 p 6

[Text] Cambodia, Burma and the South China Sea featured prominently as foreign ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations began their Post-Ministerial Conference (PMC) with seven dialogue partners yesterday.

The three issues were raised in opening speeches by foreign ministers of the seven dialogue partners and at a closed-door meeting on regional security with their six ASEAN counterparts.

At this session, which lasted about four hours, there was talk of imposing sanctions against the Khmer Rouge for blocking the peace process in Cambodia, according to Sarasin Wiraphon, director-general of the Foreign Ministry's North America and South Pacific Department.

In this context, Australian Foreign Minister Gareth Evans was most outspoken but the discussion was inconclusive as participants also saw the danger of sanctions wrecking the peace prescribed by the October 1991 Paris Agreement, Mr Sarasin said.

Although most participants felt that the Khmer Rouge have been unreasonable, they also recognised that a delicate situation is at hand, he said. Khmer Rouge motives and concerns were discussed.

ASEAN participants called attention to "practical" problems of financial and manpower support of the peace process, he said.

The Khmer Rouge have refused to comply with the crucial Phase II of the peace agreement calling for cantonment and disarmament of troops. They are demanding the dismantling of the Phnom Penh Government and enhancement of the Supreme National Council which brings together all four Cambodian factions previously at war.

All seven partners expressed concern at the disrupted peace process. The seven are Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Japan, South Korea, the European Community and the United States. ASEAN groups Indonesia, Brunei, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

US Undersecretary of State Robert Zoellick emphasised the US commitment to "full implementation" of the agreement. He stressed that international aid pledged at the Tokyo conference in mid-June should only go to parties that cooperate with the United Nations' Transitional Authority in Cambodia.

The Australian foreign minister, in his opening speech, said he welcomes the UN Security Council's decision "to put the Khmer Rouge clearly on notice that they stand totally isolated in obstructing the implementation of the settlement."

British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd, speaking for EC president British Prime Minister John Major, called for determination to combat "Khmer Rouge obduracy". "Determination in the face of the Khmer Rouge obduracy is the best way of convincing the Khmer Rouge that international will is not going to bend," he said.

Japan's parliamentary vice-minister for foreign affairs, Koji Kakizawa, stressed that the International Peace Cooperation Law passed in June concerned only his country's UN peacekeeping operations. Japan will not participate in such operations of its own accord. Japanese officials said Tokyo has yet to receive a formal request from the UN to participate in Cambodian peacekeeping.

Mr Sarasin said discussion on Burma noted a certain relaxation of the situation in that country and no one raised objections to ASEAN pursuing its "constructive engagement policy," he said. Sanctions were not raised in connection with Burma.

But Canadian Foreign Minister Barbara MacDougall, in her opening speech to the session, urged participants to call for a military embargo on Burma at the UN General Assembly this autumn.

She expressed disappointment with China's apparent continued support for the "repressive regime" in Rangoon. She said she appreciates ASEAN's "quiet policy" towards, Burma but added: "The time is ripe for more vocal and firmer action."

The US Undersecretary of State, who represents Secretary of State James Baker, urged concerted action to press the ruling State Law and Order Restoration Council to release all political prisoners—including Nobel Prize winner Aug San Suu Kyi. He accused Burma of "exporting pain and death", citing the plight of 270,000 Rohingya Muslim refugees now in Bangladesh and the heroin of which it is the primary source for addicts around the world.

The Australian foreign minister called on ASEAN to exert similar "energy" in helping solve the situation in Burma as in Cambodia.

On the question of Indochinese refugees, Japan proposed "tripartite cooperation combining its financial and technological capacity with ASEAN's experience and Cambodia's needs in the resettlement of refugees."

ASEAN has made clear that solution of the problem of residual Indochinese asylum-seekers still encamped in Southeast Asia should be speeded up.

The dialogue partners hailed the importance that ASEAN foreign ministers have lent to the dispute in the Spratly Islands by issuing a separate "declaration of principles" on the matter. The US undersecretary said the principles are useful and affirm support for a negotiated settlement.

"The American government is not involved in the activities of private firms that seek to operate in these disputed areas," Mr Zoellik said. Mr Evans welcomed the co-operative approach of the declaration and commended the series of workshops sponsored by Indonesia.

The foreign minister of Canada, which helped sponsor the workshops said Canada is not "trying to impose a solution from elsewhere", but simply trying to see if "other experiences" might help confidence-building in the region.

Mr Kakizawa noted that the South China Sea forms "a crucial route between Southeast Asia and the Indian Ocean" and voiced hope that the ASEAN call for self-restraint and peaceful solution will lead to "reduction of differences".

He urged neighbouring countries to help bring a negotiated settlement to problems on the Korean peninsula. He said reducing tension and bringing about eventual reconciliation between North and South Korea is "one of the most important tasks concerning the security of the Asia-Pacific region".

South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Sang-ok emphasised that the nuclear issue obstructs the path to peace and stressed the importance of inter-Korean mutual inspection on the matter.

"Until the last vestiges of the Cold War disappear from the Korean peninsula the Asia-Pacific will not enjoy genuine security," he said.

Dialogue partners welcomed the introduction of security issues to the forum. Australia took note of increased discussion of these matters through seminars featuring officials and experts as well as the June meeting of senior officials of ASEAN that was entirely devoted to security.

The task ahead is to "put some more flesh" on the regional discussion by advancing the "general conceptual debate"—as well as developing "particular confidence-enhancing cooperation strategies," Mr Evans said.

The general debate dealt with the meaning of and relevance today of concepts like deterrence, balance of power common security and collective security, he said.

ASEAN Endorses Keeping U.S. Forces in Region

HK2707013192 Manila DWIZ Voice of the Filipino People's Radio in Tagalog 2200 GMT 26 Jul 92

[Text] The Association of Southeast Asian Nations and its dialogue partners have endorsed the retention of U.S. forces in the region. The ASEAN foreign ministers reached this consensus after six days of consultation among themselves and with nonmembers, including the United States and Japan.

In related news, the ASEAN and its trade partners remained in disagreement over the issue of human rights. In their talks, the developed countries led by the United States stressed that they will link aid given to developing countries with their human rights records. The discussion on the formation of an ASEAN-European Community trade treaty was suspended temporarily when Portugal protested against the human rights violation in East Timor, Indonesia. However, the ASEAN foreign ministers and their dialogue partners agreed to continue with consultation on regional security.

ASEAN Urges DPRK To Accept Nuclear Inspection

SK2607072792 Seoul YONHAP in English 0702 GMT 26 Jul 92

[Text] Manila, July 26 (OANA-YONHAP)—The 13 members and partners of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) urged North Korea Sunday to accept inter-Korean mutual nuclear inspection.

Chief delegates from the 13 countries announced their consensus at a press conference winding up ASEAN's post-ministerial conference.

This is the first formal registration of opinion on North Korea's nuclear issue from an Asia-Pacific regional group.

ASEAN groups Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand and Singapore. Its full-dialogue partners include South Korea, Japan, the United States, European Community, Australia, Canada and New Zealand.

North Korea must accept the mutual nuclear inspection, including challenge inspection that opens a suspected site with a 24-hour notice, the delegates told the press conference.

Pyongyang's acceptance of the inspection is a prerequisite to stability in the region, they said.

South Korean Foreign Minister and U.S. Secretary of State James Baker confirmed this position in a private meeting earlier in the day.

Yi explained Seoul made clear to North Korean Deputy Premier Kim Tal-hyon during his South Korean visit last week that inter-Korean relations will not progress without a full resolution to Pyongyang's nuclear problem.

Kim was asked to deliver this position to the North Korean leadership, Yi told Baker.

Baker stressed that all relevant nations, not just South Korea and the United States, should consult closely to counter North Korea's nuclear problem since its resolution is mandatory to settling peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region, South Korean officials said after the meeting.

The U.S. official voiced concern about North Korea's suspected missile sales to the Middle East.

He called for concerted international efforts and pressure to make Pyongyang join the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR), the officials said.

Yi had a private meeting with Japanese Vice Foreign Minister Koji Kakizawa and also discussed the nuclear issue, they said.

The South Korean foreign minister briefed Kakizawa on the results of North Korean deputy premier's visit.

He asked Kakizawa for continued bilateral consultations in coping with North Korea's nuclear controversy, the officials said.

ASEAN Delegates Condemn Khmer Rouge 'Obduracy'

BK2607145592 Hanoi VNA in English 1415 GMT 26 Jul 92

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 26—At the current dialogue in Manila between ASEAN foreign ministers and representatives of Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Japan, South Korea, the United States and the European Community, many delegates condemned the Khmer Rouge's stubborn attitude of not implementing the Paris peace agreement on Cambodia.

British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd, speaking on behalf of Prime Minister John Major, called for determination to combat Khmer Rouge obduracy.

He said: "Determination in the face of Khmer Rouge obduracy is the best way of convincing the Khmer Rouge that the international will is not going to bend and that we are determined to find a way of legitimizing a government in that country through free and fair elections."

For her part, Mrs Barbara McDougall, Canadian secretary of state for external affairs, said that the Khmer Rouge still threaten peace and the viability of UNTAC [United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia], and that so long as the Khmer Rouge would find someone to help them, "they are in a position to use force to control territory, terrorize their own people, and threaten the peace process. We all have a duty to ensure that peace and democracy are restored to all of Cambodia."

Mr. Robert Zoellick, undersecretary and counsellor of the US State Department, made it clear in his speech that international aid would [go] only to Cambodian parties which cooperate with the United Nations. He said: "Any side that chooses to undermine the peace process will discredit and isolate itself."

Australian Foreign Minister Gareth Evans proposed that it is necessary to take drastic measures against the Khmer Rouge to force them to join the second phase of the UN peace plan.

ASEAN, Partners Want GATT Talks Concluded

OW2507082092 Tokyo KYODO in English 0755 GMT 25 Jul 92

[By Masanori Kikuta]

[Text] Manila, July 25 KYODO—The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and its seven main trading partners Saturday affirmed the need to conclude the stalled Uruguay Round of world trade talks this year.

ASEAN's foreign ministers and their counterparts from Japan, South Korea, the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and the European Community (EC) devoted most of their second day of discussions to world trade and economic issues, a spokesman for the Japanese delegation said. ASEAN groups Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand.

The ministers also discussed aid for economic reforms in the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe as well as environmental issues and illicit drug trafficking, the spokesman said at a news conference.

Some ministers complained that the trade talks, now in their sixth year, are focused too much on the agricultural sector and others expressed frustration over a lack of progress on the issue during a Munich summit of the seven leading industrialized nations earlier this month, the spokesman said.

The talks, launched in Uruguay in 1986 under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), remain deadlocked in a dispute over agricultural subsidies between the U.S. and the EC. The ministers shared the view that a breakthrough in the U.S.-EC dispute would permit a successful conclusion before year's end, as agreed to at the Munich summit, the spokesman said.

The ministers also discussed growing economic regionalism in North America, the EC and ASEAN. The three economic groups agreed to avoid developing protectionism, to maintain GATT rules of free trade, and to prevent any damage to the trade and investment interests of countries outside the groups, the spokesman said.

Some ASEAN ministers urged the richer partners to strike a balance between aid for developing countries and the huge financial needs for economic reform in the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, he said. Japan cautioned ASEAN against the idea of major debt cancellations, saying it could make it difficult for aid donors to extend new loans, he said. The warning came from Japan's parliamentary vice foreign minister, Koji Kakizawa, in connection with ASEAN's agreement at a meeting of its foreign ministers that ended Wednesday to endorse "the idea of a major write-off of debts" by donors and commercial banks, he said.

ASEAN stressed the importance of pursuing a "balanced approach" to environmental protection, taking into account the need for development on the part of poor countries. It was generally agreed to tackle both environmental and drug problems on a global scale, the spokesman said.

U.S. Secretary of State James Baker, who joined the meeting upon arrival from a Middle East tour, briefed the ministers on progress in Israel-Arab peace talks, the spokesman said. Baker indicated there is a possibility of a new development in the peace process because of the recent formation of a new Israeli Government. He expressed hope that the two sides will hold peace talks but said he is uncertain of its outcome, the spokesman said.

The three-day annual meeting between ASEAN and its partners ends Sunday. First-day talks centered on regional security issues, including Cambodia and territorial disputes in the South China Sea.

Japan Supports ASEAN Initiatives

HK2507083092 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0314 GMT 24 Jul 92

[Speech by Koji Kakizawa, Japanese parliamentary vice minister for foreign affairs, at the ASEAN post-ministerial conference held in the Plenary Hall of the Philippine International Convention Center, Manila—live; in English]

[Text] Your Excellency Mr. Raul S. Manglapus, secretary of foreign affairs of the Republic of the Philippines; distinguished delegates of the ASEAN countries and dialogue countries; ladies and gentlemen.

I should first of all like to congratulate both the government of the Republic of the Philippines on the inauguration of a new administration and its successful discharge immediately thereafter of the heaviest of duties of hosting this post-ministerial conference.

Japan attaches great importance to this conference, and since 1978 has enjoyed the opportunity to send its foreign minister to attend the meeting with ASEAN each year. This year, however, much as Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Michio Watanabe wished to be here, he unfortunately could not, owing to reasons of health.

I would like to convey Vice Prime Minister Watanabe's message that he wishes the success of this conference and eagerly looks forward to meeting you at the earliest possible occasion.

Before going further, I should like to mention that owing to the constraints of time, I have to cut part of my speech and make a shorter delivery here. I request all those interested to refer to the distributed copy for the full and authentic version of my speech.

I regret Japan was asked to leave out among other parts, sections on the environment, refugees and drugs, which otherwise deserve full treatment, but I emphasize that by no means that my government considers these issues less important than those I will touch on in the forum.

Ladies and gentlemen, the ASEAN is celebrating the 25th anniversary of their formation this year. I extend my congratulations on behalf of the Japanese Government. Japan pays its deep respect to the heads of mission and [words indistinct] by ASEAN which have shown to the world a model of regional cooperation for [words indistinct].

Japan deeply respects the political leadership exercised by each of the leaders at the fourth ASEAN summit and would like to offer the ASEAN its continuous and active cooperation.

Ladies and gentlemen, an important task for the ASEAN amidst the changing international situation is to strengthen its relations with the countries of Indochina and to integrate them into the dynamic development of the Asia-Pacific region.

From this view, Japan welcomes the accession by Vietnam and Laos to the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia. Japan hopes that stronger ties among the ASEAN countries, all countries of Indochina including Cambodia and Myanmar, would contribute to the stability and prosperity of Southeast Asia as a whole.

The most important and urgent task in Indochina is efforts for peace in Cambodia and its rehabilitation and reconstruction. I had the privilege to chair the ministerial conference on the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Cambodia held in Tokyo last month, and thank all countries again for their forthcoming cooperation. Japan strongly wishes that each of the Cambodian parties complies with the pressing desire of the international community to establish a durable peace as was expressed in the Tokyo Declaration on the peace process.

Thus, we cannot help expressing serious concern at the present situation where the Party of Democracy Kampuchea [PDK] continues its refusal to enter Phase 2 of the cease-fire and as a result increasing an impasse in the peace process. PDK should urgently consider the 11-point proposal prepared at the Tokyo conference, which takes into account entirely PDK's claims, and cooperate actively with UNTAC for the full and expeditious implementation of the Paris peace agreement.

UNTAC will be a crucial test case for the UN peacekeeping abilities in the post-cold war era, and therefore all countries must further strengthen their support to it.

Japan intends to continue with active efforts for the promotion of peace process and the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Cambodia, in close collaboration and cooperation with all countries concerned. Japan would like to extend assistance to Cambodia in common with ASEAN countries. We are now studying whether we could implement a joint project to assist in the resettlement of the refugees through tripartite cooperation which combines our finance and technology with ASEAN experience and analyses and which takes Cambodia's needs into full consideration.

We expect that such [word indistinct] projects of tripartite would introduce a new dimension to the form of Japan-ASEAN cooperation. With the enactment of the International Peace Cooperation law, we shall consider the concrete assistance we would extend to UNTAC in cash or personnel in this form to the request to the United Nations. [sentence as heard]

We would like to emphasize here that Japanese cooperation under this law will be made only in this form to UN resolutions or requests from international organizations, and only to cooperate in efforts for international peace which center around the United Nations. We cannot and we will not conduct such cooperation of our own accord. In making such contributions in personnel, we are resolved to take into account the lessons of the past based on a full and accurate grasp of history to firmly uphold our peace constitution and to never embark again on the road toward military power. We should like our friends in ASEAN countries to understand our resolve to continue to abide by these basic principles.

Ladies and gentlemen, the leaders of the ASEAN countries agreed at the Singapore summit to intensify dialogues on political and security matters by using the ASEAN post-ministerial conferences.

The Japanese Government welcomes the decision since it corresponds with the proposal made last year by then Japanese Foreign Minister Nakayama concerning political dialogues designed to increase the fence of security by all parties.

Japan has, from the past, considered that subregional approach carefully considered to suit the particular circumstances of each case is required for the solution and resolution of the problems in this region. At the same time, we consider that promoting entire region-wide political dialogues which encompass a broader spectrum of countries is also important.

We consider using the post-ministerial conferences as the most suitable forum for this dialogue and hope that substantial discussions of political matters will be conducted hereafter at these conferences.

Ladies and gentlemen, the presence and the involvement of the United States remains extremely important for the peace and stability of the Asia-Pacific region amidst the changing international environment. The presence of American forces serves as a stabilizing factor of the region, not only in military but also political terms.

Japan strongly wishes that the United States continue in the future to maintain its deployment in the region. Therefore, it is Japan's policy to maintain steadfastly the Japan-U.S. security arrangements and to make further efforts to ensure their smooth operations and to enhance their credibility through various means, such as [words indistinct] support.

Japan's [words indistinct] support has reached $4 billion in fiscal year 1992 and is projected to account for 70 percent of the non-salary cost of the United States forces in Japan by fiscal year 1995.

We welcome the cooperation also being made by ASEAN countries for the maintenance of forward deployment by the United States.

The reduction of tensions in the Korean peninsula is one of the most important tasks at present concerning the security of the Asia-Pacific region. Dialogues between North and South Korea form the main pillars of efforts towards this end. And we cannot but hope that these talks will pave the way towards reconciliation.

[words indistinct] is being entertained on the possible development of nuclear weapons by North Korea and this is serving as a destabilizing factor in the region. Although North Korea's acceptance of the inspections by the International Atomic Energy Agency signifies some progress, mutual inspections by North and South Korea have fallen into the [word indistinct] of other methods.

The interests of society, Asia-Pacific countries above all, need to walk in unity in order to lead North Korea to dispel all concerns through the realization of these inspections.

The South China Sea forms a crucial route between Northeast Asia and Indian Ocean. Differences over territorial claims to islands in the area among parties concerned are becoming highlighted.

We are keenly observing the informal workshops which are being promoted under Indonesia's initiative and which aim to reduce tensions, and also the fact that a declaration was issued at the past ASEAN ministerial meeting from the viewpoint that it is important for the parties to exercise separate claims and seek a peaceful resolution to the issue through discussions.

We strongly hope that the continuation of such efforts would lead to the reduction of differences in this region.

Ladies and gentlemen, economic growth of the countries within the region is also an indispensable factor when contemplating the peace and stability of the Asia-Pacific region. The ASEAN countries are moving towards strengthened regional cooperation by such means as the formation of the ASEAN Free Trade Area [AFTA].

Japan believes that stronger economic relations within ASEAN could contribute to the economic development not only of the region but also of the whole world. From this viewpoint, we welcome the leadership exercised by the ASEAN leaders at the fourth ASEAN summit. We hope that ASEAN will continue to uphold the principles as stated in the Singapore declaration and also that AFTA will contribute to maintaining and strengthening an open multilateral trading system.

These goals [words indistinct] that early successful conclusion of the Uruguay Round of negotiations is a key to further economic development of the Asia-Pacific region as well as the whole world.

Japan is resolved to make a [words indistinct] effort for the conclusion, through mutual cooperation among all the parties of the Uruguay Round, before the end of this year and hopes that other countries would also make further endeavor for progress in the negotiations.

In light of the importance of economic development in the Asia-Pacific region, Japan intends to continue its active efforts on ODA [Official Development Assistance] which centers on bilateral assistance and multilateral economic cooperation, centering on [word indistinct].

Japan has consistently strived to expand the volume of its ODA. In addition, the Japanese Cabinet has recently adopted the ODA Charter as a means to further the efficient implementation of ODA and public understanding on it at home and abroad. In the charter, we have made clear that we shall provide ODA, taking into account comprehensively the socioeconomic conditions of the recipient and its bilateral relations with Japan, as well as by paying full attention to the four main principles:

1. environmental conservation and development should be both viewed in tandem.
2. Any use of ODA for military purposes or for aggravation of the interest of the public should be avoided.
3. Full attention should be paid on trends in recipient countries' military expenditure, etc.
4. Full attention should be paid to efforts for promoting democratization and the introduction of a market-oriented economy and the situation regarding the securing of basic human rights and freedom in the recipient countries.

In this connection, I read carefully paragraph 18 of the Joint Communique of the 25th ASEAN Ministerial Meeting. We seek full understanding by ASEAN countries on the above. In addition, the charter states that Asia can continue to be a priority region for Japan's ODA and that it takes full account of such factors as improvement of relations between Japan and Asian countries and in particular the importance of economic development among ASEAN countries or that of the whole world.

I should like to close by stating my wish that substantial discussions at these post-ministerial conferences would lead to fruitful results.

Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Japan-ASEAN Dialogue Raised To Include Security

OW2507135992 Tokyo KYODO in English 1321 GMT 25 Jul 92

[Text] Manila, July 25 KYODO—Japan and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) agreed in principle Saturday to elevate their regular dialogue, so far focused on nonpolitical cooperation, to include security matters. The accord emerged at a meeting between senior officials from the two sides held during an annual conference of foreign ministers from ASEAN and its major trading partners, Japanese officials said.

Japanese parliamentary Vice Foreign Minister Koji Kakizawa proposed the working-level Japan-ASEAN forum, established in 1977 for closer cooperation in economic, cultural, and other nonpolitical fields, be elevated "to an occasion for wide-ranging policy dialogue on various subjects including political and security matters." Kakizawa made the proposal in a statement released after the meeting, also attended by the foreign ministers of Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand.

Singapore Foreign Minister Wong Kan Seng, acting as coordinator for the Japan-ASEAN dialogue, said in his statement the two sides "must work together to preserve the peace, stability, and prosperity of the Asia-Pacific region." The six ASEAN members "look forward to working closely with Japan to bring the dialogue to a higher plane of cooperation," he said.

A spokesman for the Japanese delegation later quoted Wong as telling the Japanese side that ASEAN hopes to consider an expanded dialogue, including security.

Wong assured Japan in the statement that the ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA), to be set up over a period of 15 years from 1993, will not be a regional trading bloc. AFTA is pragmatic response to help ASEAN deal with growing economic regionalism in Europe and North America, he said.

Kakizawa told reporters after the meeting he has gained support from ASEAN partners for Japan's recent legislation allowing the first overseas troop dispatch since the end of World War II to join United Nations peacekeeping operations. Malaysia and Thailand explicitly showed support during the meeting, he said.

Kakizawa also said Singapore offered to share with Japan the cost of a plan to combine Japan's financial and technological resources with ASEAN's expertise in helping resettle returning Cambodian refugees. He advanced the proposal during the opening session Friday of the dialogue between ASEAN and its partners.

Japan Said Seeking Meeting With Pol Pot

BK2607070092 Bangkok THE NATION in English 26 Jul 92 p A3

[by Kawi Chongkitthawon]

[Text] Manila—Japan has proposed upgrading its economic forum with Asean by including a dialogue on security.

In his opening speech, Parliamentary Vice Foreign Minister Koji Kakizawa told Asean foreign ministers that the Japan-Asean Forum, established in 1977, should be elevated to discuss non-economic issues in the light of rapid changes in international relations in recent years.

The forum has been used to strengthen economic cooperation between Asean and Japan.

Kakizawa said the forum should include wide-ranging policy dialogue on various subjects including political and security issues.

At the last Asean meeting in Kuala Lumpur, Japan suggested that Asean foreign ministers and their dialogue partners organize a "high-level forum for discussions of politics and security" which would report its deliberations to the foreign ministers for further considerations.

This is the first time since World War II that Tokyo has proposed a political and security dialogue with Asean countries, which previously suffered from Japan's military aggression and remain somewhat suspicious of Japan's intentions.

Japan's latest idea is part of its ongoing effort to show a higher profile in political and security issues in the region. Tokyo hosted the Cambodian peace talks last June and a conference to reconstruct Cambodia.

Speaking on behalf of Asean, Singapore's Foreign Minister Wang Kan Seng said Asean and Japan must work together to preserve peace, stability, and prosperity in the Asia-Pacific region.

"As a major economy with global reach, Japan together with the other major powers like America and the EC must necessarily take the leading role in this effort," he said.

Asean, Wang said, will do what it can as responsible partners and members of the Asia-Pacific community of nations.

On Friday, Kakizawa said Japan supports the existing Asean mechanism, Post Ministerial Meeting, as the forum to discuss security issues.

Japan has also asked Thailand to arrange a meeting with the notorious Khmer Rouge leader, Pol Pot, an informed source said yesterday.

The source said parliamentary Vice Foreign Minister Koji Kakizawa made the inquiry during the bilateral meeting on Friday with Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin.

"Japan wants to see Pol Pot and talk to him," said the source, who attended the meeting.

The source said Japan would like to have a meeting at the highest level with the Khmer Rouge faction that will break the impasse of the peace process.

Asa reminded Kakizawa that it was not advisable to do so because he has not surfaced in the past decade, the source quoted him as saying.

It would be more appropriate to meet and discuss issues with Khieu Samphan, the Khmer Rouge leader, who presents the guerrilla group in the international forum.

Asa was quoted as saying that meeting with Khieu and other factions would help the peace process, according to the source.

Japan has been trying to persuade the Khmer Rouge to enter the second phase of the UN-brokered peace plan, which calls for disarmament.

Tokyo has expressed readiness to dispatch its self-defence forces to participate in the peace-keeping operation in Cambodia.

However, as long as the Khmer Rouge still stands firm, it could delay the dispatch of Japan's first peace-keeping troops.

The Japanese government said that it would not dispatch its troops if the Khmer Rouge guerrillas are still armed.

Pol Pot, who is responsible for the death of over one million Cambodians during the Khmer Rouge's 1975-78 reign of terror, is hiding in a Khmer Rouge stronghold along Thai-Cambodian border.

He is reportedly still active in directing the Khmer Rouge's day-to-day strategic planning.

The Khmer Rouge No. 1 leader normally does not see foreign guests. So far, access to Pol Pot has been restricted to a few Thai and Chinese.

Pol Pot met with with disgraced former army chief Gen Suchinda Khraprayun early last year.

Thailand Urges Australian Investment in ASEAN

BK2707021992 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 27 Jul 92 p 9

[Text] Manila—Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin yesterday called on Australia to invest more in the ASEAN region, citing its abundant resources, skilled and low-cost labour and rising purchasing power.

The minister made the call as chairman of the ASEAN-Australian dialogue, one of the six-plus-one discussions ASEAN held with its seven dialogue partners as part of the Post Ministerial Conference (PMC) which concluded yesterday.

Disappointment at the rich industrialised countries' failure to bring a successful conclusion to the Uruguay Round during talks earlier this month, and the linkage of environmental and human rights issues to development cooperation were key themes of the PMC, senior officials said.

EC Commissioner Juan Abel Matutes affirmed that the Community's council did not reach the necessary unanimity to negotiate a renewal of the ASEAN-EC cooperation agreement. Portugal has reservations because of the human rights situation in East Timor.

Spokesmen from Europe and the Philippines, which chairs this dialogue, stressed that the existing cooperation agreement, reached in 1980, remained valid.

During the ASEAN-Australian dialogue, Foreign Minister Asa stressed that ASEAN attaches great importance to trade and investment. He noted there had been an increase in the volume of trade, which though in Australia's favour, reflected "growing interest" in the ASEAN market.

Last year, Australia exported A$6.32 billion worth of goods to ASEAN, while importing A$3.46 billion. Two-way trade amounted to A$10 billion, a balance in favour of Australia of A$2.86 billion. But he described as "small" Australia's investment of A$3.2 billion in 1989-90 compared with ASEAN's investment of A$7.7 billion.

"It is hoped that Australian investors will show greater interest in ASEAN as an area for industrial production," he said.

He urged Australian investors to engage in direct investment, joint venture-investment, licensing or subcontracting with their ASEAN partners.

He called attention to the ASEAN Industrial Joint-Venture project (AIJV) which he said was designed to supplement the establishment of AFTA-ASEAN Free Trade Area. The aim of AIJV was to "be more open to non-ASEAN investors to participate in and enjoy the attractive tariff preference."

Foreign Minister Asa at the same time welcomed new areas of cooperation being contemplated in environment, education and scientific and technology transfer. He noted as priority areas trade and investment, human resources development, transfer of technology, environment, transportation and infrastructure development.

The ASEAN-Australian dialogue is conducted on the basis of the ASEAN-Australian Economic Cooperation Programme (AAECP) amended in 1974 concerning largely agriculture.

He noted that the ASEAN ministerial meeting earlier this week agreed to upgrade the level of the ASEAN-Australian Forum so that political issues as well as trade, economic and development cooperation could be discussed.

The ministers agreed on heads of delegation to the Forum being senior economic officials and directors-general of ASEAN.

Mr Asa also noted that Australia was a "natural partner" for ASEAN for expanded cooperation in the larger context of the Asia- Pacific and in the GATT negotiations. Australia is the chairman of the Cairns Group of agriculture exporting countries vocal in the push for a successful Uruguay Round for for free trade.

Philipines Foreign Minister Raul Manglapus said the PMC discussions reached consensus on the view that there is nothing intrinsically wrong with regional economic grouping provided they are "GATT-compatible."

AFTA, the North American Free Trade Area (NAFTA) and Europe's emerging single market were the groupings discussed.

Australian Foreign Minister Gareth Evans said Australia looked forward to ASEAN's cooperation in making regional trade liberalisation a key theme for the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) group in 1993. APEC was formed in Australia in 1989, and ASEAN states are now trying to decide which of the six capitals should be put forward as the ASEAN candidate for the APEC secretariat.

Mr Evans' sounding out of Thailand's opinion on the holding of a summit of APEC heads of state stalled on the problem of the two Chinas. Both China and Taiwan, as well as Hong Kong, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, South Korea, Japan and the six ASEAN states are members of APEC.

Mr Evans at the same time urged attention to the problem of piracy. He noted that Australian civil shipping had been "the victim of some half a dozen attacks this year alone." He said Australia would be happy to cooperate in bilateral or multilateral arrangements to curtail this "scourge".

Australian, Thai Ministers on APEC, 'Two Chinas'

BK2607011592 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 26 Jul 92 p 4

[Text] Manila—The problem of the two Chinas emerged as a sticking point when Australia yesterday sought Thailand's view on a summit of heads of member states of the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) group, a Thai spokesman said.

Australian Foreign Minister Gareth Evans sounded out Thailand's opinion during lunch with Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin, said Vichien Sawasdikulchai, deputy director general of the Foreign Ministry's Information Department.

Australian Prime Minister John Keating's proposal for periodic meetings of heads of state "within the APEC context" was noted by Mr Evans during his speech on Friday to the opening ASEAN Post-Ministerial Conference consultations.

APEC was formed in Australia in 1989. It groups the six ASEAN states with nine other countries—Australia, New Zealand, the United States, Canada, South Korea, Japan, China, Taiwan and Hong Kong.

According to Mr Vichien, the lunch discussion was inconclusive because the matter of the two Chinas arose and was a sticking point.

It was understood that China probably would not want a prime minister or president of Taiwan to attend such a summit, he said.

There were suggestions that, as an alternative, some heads of state of APEC could meet on an ad hoc basis, he said.

Mr Evans stated Australia's wish for the APEC secretariat to be based in an ASEAN capital but stressed this is a matter for the six nations to decide, Mr Vichien said.

Thailand and Singapore have formally entered the race. Indonesia and the Philippines are reported to be interested.

Bruenei and Malaysia have not made their positions known.

Thai officials claim that four non-ASEAN members of APEC support Bangkok as the seat of the wider grouping's secretariat.

ASEAN wants the secretariat to be based in its region to be at the core of the Asia-Pacific group.

ROK Minister Urges Expanded Ties With ASEAN

SK2507101392 Seoul YONHAP in English 0900 GMT 25 Jul 92

[Text] Manila, July 25 (OANA-YONHAP)—South Korea hopes for expanded economic interchanges with members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), which is certain to become Seoul's third largest trading partner in a few years, Foreign Minister Yi Sang-ok said Saturday.

Korea-ASEAN trade shows an average annual growth rate of over 30 percent and is expected to reach 17 billion U.S. dollars by the end of this year, Yi said in the ASEAN-Korea dialogue session here.

"I am certain that this trend will continue and ASEAN will emerge as Korea's third largest trading partner following the United States and Japan within the next few years," he said.

"The participation of the ASEAN-Korea Business Council in the governmental dialogue framework will provide further dynamism to the ever-expanding economic interchanges between Korea and ASEAN. I expect that the input of imaginative ideas from the private sectors to the government will add impetus to the maturity of our bilateral ties," Yi said.

Korea is a full-dialogue partner to ASEAN, which groups Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand and Singapore.

Seoul contributed 1 million dollars to the special cooperation fund last year and increased it to 2 million dollars this year.

Japan

LDP Wins 'Decisive' Election Victory

OW2607235492 Tokyo KYODO in English 2240 GMT 26 Jul 92

[Text] Tokyo, July 27 KYODO—Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa savored victory Monday after Japanese voters gave his ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) a decisive victory the day before in triennial elections for the House of Councillors.

Miyazawa's conservative, pro-business LDP captured 68 of 127 seats at stake in the Sunday contest, recouping a humiliating setback it suffered in the last upper house polls three years ago.

Those seats, including 49 seats in prefectural constituency contests and 19 seats under a nationwide proportional representation system, brought the LDP's strength in the 252-member chamber to 108.

The Social Democratic Party (SDP), the nation's largest opposition party, took 22 seats in the closely watched election, followed by Komeito with 14 seats, the Japanese Communist Party with six seats, and the Democratic Socialist Party with four seats.

The Japan New Party, although formed only two months ago, captured four seats under the proportional representation system, while none of the 22 candidates fielded by Rengo-no-kai, the political arm of the eight-million-strong Japanese trade union confederation, won a seat.

The Miyazawa government entered its first nationwide election since being formed last November emphasizing LDP's record as the "responsible party" which has dominated Japanese politics and ruled the country for most of the postwar era.

The LDP had 114 seats before the election, including only 36 it won in the 1989 election, when LDP candidates were haunted by controversies over financial and sex scandals and a 3 percent consumption tax.

After the Sunday election, Miyazawa pledged to work for political reform and implement measures to stimulate the sluggish economy.

Seventy-five of the 114 LDP-held seats were up for election, although party leaders said they would consider a win of 64 or more a victory for the Miyazawa cabinet.

Political analysts said the election results signal no major change in Japan's present foreign policy.

The LDP won 72 seats in 1986 when then Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone dissolved the powerful House of Representatives for simultaneous elections of both houses of the Diet.

On Sunday, only 50.7 percent of Japan's 93.7 million eligible voters bothered to cast ballots, pulling voter turnout below the 1983 previous record low of 57.0 percent, the Home Affairs Ministry said.

Nearly half of Japan's adults skipped voting as fair weather in many parts of the country lured many away from their "rabbit hutches"—as Miyazawa recently described the nation's poor housing conditions to his partners at the Munich economic summit.

To improve the standard of living and buoy the sagging economy, the cabinet and the LDP agreed last weekend to take additional fiscal measures, and official sources said the Bank of Japan will lower its official discount rate by 0.5 percentage point to an annual 3.25 percent Monday.

SDP Chairman Makoto Tanabe and other opposition party leaders expressed disappointment at their lackluster showings Sunday.

But Tanabe said the opposition camp might join forces to introduce political reform legislation in the next parliamentary session.

The party's secretary general, Sadao Yamahana, said the election results did not constitute public approval of a recently enacted law that permits the overseas dispatch of Japanese troops on United Nations peacekeeping missions.

The LDP, Komeito, and the DSP backed the legislation.

Koshiro Ishida, leader of Komeito, the only opposition party with a better-than-expected strong showing in the Sunday poll, said his party would deal with the LDP on a case-by-case basis.

The 127 seats at stake comprised half the 252-seat upper house and one seat filled by a by-election in Saitama prefecture north of Tokyo. The Saitama seat was vacated by former upper house president Yoshihiko Tsuchiya, who became governor of the prefecture.

Every three years, 126 seats, half those in the 252 upper house seats, are up for grabs. With the Saitama by-election, 127 seats were contested this time—50 in proportional representation elections and 77 representing 47 prefectural districts.

A total of 329 people representing 38 parties ran under the proportional representation system and 311 candidates contested the regional electoral districts.

Miyazawa Holds News Conference

OW2707074592 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 0102 GMT 27 Jul 92

[Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa's news conference with unidentified reporters at the headquarters of the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) in Tokyo on 27 July—live; from the "Special Feature on the House of Councillors Elections: Japan Islands Document"]

[Text] [Video shows Miyazawa seated at a table with a sign reading "LDP" on the wall behind him]

[Reporter] First of all, I would like to ask you about the upper house elections. In the elections, the ruling Liberal Democratic Party [LDP]—that suffered a crushing defeat in the 1989 upper house elections—won 68 seats after sweeping all single-seat constituencies. I would also like to ask you about the voters' verdict on the PKO [peacekeeping operations] bill, which was a focal campaign issue in the elections.

[Miyazawa] The voters gave us broad-ranging support during the elections and I am grateful for their support. To be sure, the LDP faced undesirable election returns three years ago, and since the beginning of this year the LDP came in for severe criticism in by-elections. With this in mind, all members of the LDP campaigned hard in the latest upper house election. I would like to renew my thanks to the voters for their support of our party. With respect to the issue of stimulating the economy, localities have not suffered so much economically from the recession as Tokyo and Osaka City have done. I think that the recession has been caused by the bubble economy. Since the recession is still under way, the government recently compiled an emergency pump-priming package to stimulate the economy following the March economic stimulant package. I think that the government should take concrete measures in mid-September. I believe that the Bank of Japan has decided on its own to lower the official discount rate. Fortunately, there is no unemployment in Japan. Department store sales are falling and I think that this fall is being caused by the weather. The government intends to ask local autonomous governments to carry out what the government decided in March, while hastily making preparations for measures to be taken in September.

With regard to the International Cooperation Law [as heard], our party and other parties debated the law in various ways during the first half of the election campaign. I got the impression during the election campaign that the voters have come to generally understand the law to some extent. Therefore, I did not specifically mention the law during the second half of the election campaign. In view of the people's responses to the law, I think that they have an understanding of the law, although some people opposed the law even though they understood it. Despite the assertions that the law is unconstitutional, I think that the people have an understanding of the law.

[Reporter] As for reasons why the LDP won in the elections, I would like to ask you what sort of hopes the voters had for the Miyazawa government when they cast their ballots for the LDP. In response to the people's support for the LDP, Mr. Prime Minister, as president of the LDP, what do you intend to do first in running your government? I would appreciate it if you would answer my questions as specifically as possible.

[Miyazawa] I intend to first do what the people wants us to do, and what we deem to be important. The world is in an era of great upheaval which has not been experienced in centuries. If the world fails to deal properly with this upheaval, it will lead to the disruption of peace. I think that now is a very important time. This is the most important political task for Japan. Japan should deal correctly with this era of upheaval. I believe that the people fully understand this. I think that this is the most important political matter I have to deal with. Speaking of domestic policy, there is the issue of how to spur the economy, and political reform is an issue I have to settle by all means. With regard to foreign policy, now that the summit is over I will have to grapple with the northern territories issue and the issue of concluding a peace treaty with Russia and make preparations for the visit by President Yeltsin to Japan. I intend to deal properly with these issues, while paying attention to what the people desire.

[Reporter] Although the LDP won a majority of seats up for election in the upper house elections, the opposition will continue to retain the majority in the House of Councillors. I would like to ask you how are you going to seek cooperation from the opposition based on this reality in steering the Diet in the future. The LDP maintained cooperative ties with the opposition Komeito and opposition Democratic Socialist Party [DSP] at the recent session of the Diet. In particular, I would like to ask you if you intend to seek policy cooperation or the formation of a coalition government with those opposition parties depending on cases.

[Miyazawa] Regarding your questions, I answered the same questions during the election campaign. I think that, in principle, the ruling and opposition parties can forge cooperative ties and hold dialogue to deal with specific policies. The LDP forged such cooperative ties with the Komeito and the DSP to pass the PKO bill at the recent session of the Diet. I think that it is logical for the ruling and opposition parties to forge such cooperate relationships, hold dialogue on specific policies and have an exchange of views on those policies. In that sense, I think that the ruling and opposition parties can forge such a cooperative relationship with the aim of discussing specific policies, rather than forming any political alliance or coalition. As you just said, the LDP forged close cooperative ties with the Komeito and the DSP at the recent session of the Diet. The LDP maintains such close ties with the two opposition parties that it can hold dialogue with them. I see such close ties as desirable. I also think that they should discuss policy matters through their close ties.

[Reporter] I would like to ask about the reshuffle of cabinet. Mr. Prime Minister, you recently said that you have no intention of reshuffling your cabinet for the time being. Do you still have no intention of reshuffling your cabinet?

[Miyazawa] Yes. I recently said that I have no such intention. I formed a very good cabinet and I think that the cabinet is a good team. Therefore, I have no intention of reshuffling it. Needless to say, there are various tenures for LDP executives and I might have to think of reshuffling my cabinet when their tenures expire. For now, I do not think of reshuffling my cabinet.

[Reporter] I would like to ask you something in connection with the cabinet reshuffle.

[Miyazawa] Yes?

[The same reporter] Science and Technology Agency Director General Tanikawa, who failed to be reelected in the elections, is no longer a member of the Diet. How are you going to deal with this question?

[Miyazawa] I am going to meet him in the morning before the next cabinet meeting is held. At the meeting, I intend to ask him to stay on in office, even though he failed to be reelected in the elections. I intend to do so because I believe that frequent changes in ministers and directors general of the government agencies are not desirable. I, therefore, plan to ask him to remain in office.

[Reporter] I would like to ask about the emperor's visit to China. In what way do you think the emperor should visit that country?

[Miyazawa] As I recently said, in the natural course of events, a favorable climate must be created for building a public consensus that the people unanimously welcome his visit to China and I think that this is an important thing. I, therefore, had better refrain from saying this or that in connection with the emperor's visit to China. I am just waiting for a favorable climate to be created.

[The same reporter] What do you think of China's stance on the emperor's visit?

[Miyazawa] General Secretary Jiang Zemin said that China was looking forward to the emperor's visit to China when he recently visited Japan, and I think that there is no change in China's stance.

[Reporter] About the voter turnout. While the election results were favorable to the LDP, the voter turnout was extremely low. Some even say that it was the lowest in history. This is an indication of political alienation, or distrust of politics. As the man in charge of the political regime, what do you think about this?

[Miyazawa] I personally think that in this election there were a number of controversial issues, and the people showed considerable interest. I do not think the voter turnout was a result of apathy. I think it was the season of the year. The schools have started their vacation, and everyone is in a mood for summer holidays. Since it was a Sunday, some people went to the mountains or to the sea. The elections were held right in the middle of such a season. I think that was the major reason.

[Reporter] A while ago, you said that in terms of domestic affairs, political reform is one issue that has to be tackled. When will an extraordinary Diet session for political reform be convened?

[Miyazawa] Well, since it will soon be the Obon season, a Diet session will have to be in two stages. I have requested that the chairman of the [LDP] Diet Affairs Committee meet with me today so I can ask him to find out how the other parties feel about this. Taking everything into consideration, most probably, the composition of the committees will first be decided, and then, I think, the issues the extraordinary Diet session will take up may include economic measures, where there had been an agreement to decide on such issues by the middle of June, and this will most probably result in a supplementary budget. Furthermore, about political reform, which you have just mentioned, toward the end of the last Diet session, the atmosphere was such that relevant legislation would have been passed under normal circumstances. Looking at media reports on the statements by the leaders of the various parties since then, it seems that it would be good to undertake political reform measures promptly, and that there is no significant opposition to this. I think I will definitely want to do something about this this time, and I believe I will be able to do so.

Moreover, among other things, with regard to environmental issues, there is the question of whether we will have enough time to pass legislation. I will talk in detail with the chairman of the Diet Affairs Committee today about a number of proposed bills, to see whether they can be passed in late September or early October. I would also like him to sound out the other parties about this.

[Reporter] Concerning the PKO issue, the Khmer Rouge [words indistinct] disarmament, but concerning the dispatch of personnel there seems to be [words indistinct] within the party [words indistinct].

[Miyazawa] As was announced earlier, we have sent Mr. Tanino [director general of the Asian Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs] to have in-depth discussions with Mr. Khieu Samphan and others. Thai Government officials were also present during the talks. While we have conducted discussions to a considerable extent, as of now, we have not had a satisfactory response. Because of this, it does not, after all, seem that the Khmer Rouge intends to break up the Paris Accord completely. It does not seem that way at all, so I feel that further diplomatic efforts should be made on how we can enter into the second phase of the Paris Accord. The dispatch of Japanese personnel will depend on determining whether there will actually be any Khmer Rouge resistance to entering into the second phase, or whether the second phase can go on smoothly, in general. In any case, I feel that the 30-odd persons should be sent, and they should come back well-trained, so to speak, in PKO activities by the Swedish. We intend to carry out such plans and prepare for other undertakings, but we plan to consult more sufficiently with the UN and others concerning exactly when Japanese personnel will be dispatched and what role they will play.

[Reporter] Is there any possibility that personnel will be actually working on the spot within this year?

[Miyazawa] Yes, I believe that we can expect to be requested to undertake facilities-related projects. Putting aside cease-fire monitoring, our dispatch team will be requested to help with facilities-related projects, like building roads and bridges. We can probably expect a lot of such assistance, judging on available information. If this is the case, then this is an issue next in line in importance with the transport of refugees, so I believe it should be done as soon as we can. As soon as conditions become suitable, we should go on with it, within the year, of course.

[Reporter] Let me go back to a previous topic. Looking at the results of this election, as the president of the LDP, you have been able to recapture some Diet seats; however, in terms of the composition [of the elected LDP candidates], the Takeshita faction makes up a significant percentage. Will there be any changes in your relations with the Takeshita faction in party management and the steering of the political situation?

[Miyazawa] From the standpoint of party president, I am not concerned about the faction to which the candidate is affiliated. My campaign activities were also conducted in accordance with the policy set down by the party headquarters. I have not been concerned about such a thing. I do not think there will be any particular changes.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] about the steering of the political situation [words indistinct]. What do you think of a general election?

[Miyazawa] We worked hard for the election until yesterday. Don't you think we have had enough of elections for a while? [laughter] You want another election? [laughter] I think you were also very busy.

[Reporter] About measures to stimulate the economy, [words indistinct] the official discount rate [words indistinct]. How confident are you about the pump-priming measures? Because there are high expectations, if you do not produce significant results, people will feel betrayed.

[Miyazawa] I said this during the election campaign. The fact that there is no unemployment, as compared to the recession caused by the yen appreciation after the Plaza Agreement—at that time serious unemployment appeared here and there—makes the formulation of remedial measures easier. I am not saying that it is easy. When it comes to an economic recession, if there is unemployment, things become much more difficult. Certainly the effective opening-to-application ratio is declining. Although it has not gone below one, it is approaching that point. We cannot afford to be careless. The situation is such that overtime labor and overtime pay is diminishing, and the number of part-time workers is decreasing. While we definitely cannot afford to be careless, basically the labor shortage continues. In that sense, when inventory adjustments come to a certain point, small and medium-sized businesses will decide that it is the right time, because they all realize that they need to invest in rationalization, and interest rates are quite low. In that sense, I am saying that remedial measures are possible, and we are confident about the economic measures. While we cannot say with unqualified optimism that the situation is good, with the measures taken in March, and those taken recently, we will see that prospects will gradually become brighter.

[Moderator] Well, I think that is about all.

[Miyazawa] May I? Thank you very much.

[Reporters] Thank you very much.

Business Leaders Welcome LDP Victory

OW2707044892 Tokyo KYODO in English
0359 GMT 27 Jul 92

[Text] Tokyo, July 27 KYODO—Business leaders welcomed Monday the ruling Liberal Democratic Party's (LDP) victory in Sunday's House of Councillors election.

Gaishi Hiraiwa, chairman of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren), said the LDP scored a major victory because voters believe in the current policies.

Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry Chairman Rokuro Ishikawa said, "with Sunday's win, the LDP has a favorable prospect of winning a majority of seats in the upper house for the next election," which will be held in three years.

Takeshi Nagano, president of the Japan Federation of Employers Association, said the LDP should carry out political reforms and launch certain measures for boosting the economy as soon as possible.

Masaru Hayami, head of the Japan Association of Corporate Executives (Keizai Doyukai), noted voters' distrust of politics has remained firm and the government should offer a guideline for political reform as early as the end of this year.

Referring to the surprise performance of the newly formed Japan New Party in obtaining votes in the election, Hiraiwa said, "the results showed that the Japanese people aren't necessarily satisfied with traditional parties. Such parties should carry out reforms by carefully monitoring voices of voters."

Tanabe Comments on SDP's 'Lackluster' Showing

OW2607154192 Tokyo KYODO in English
1524 GMT 26 Jul 92

[Text] Tokyo, July 26 KYODO—Social Democratic Party (SDP) Chief Makoto Tanabe brushed aside the idea he might resign immediately to take responsibility for the lackluster showing of Japan's biggest opposition party in elections Sunday.

Tanabe said SDP leaders bear some responsibility for the party's results in the nationwide House of Councillors election and for the nearly complete defeat of Rengo-no-kai candidates, which the SDP jointly supported.

"But it is important to overcome the defects," he said at the party's Tokyo headquarters. "I think it is important to fulfill our responsibilities by doing that."

By 11:20 P.M., 19 of the 43 candidates the SDP fielded had won seats in single-seat and proportional representation races.

Rengo-no-kai, the political affiliate of Japan's largest trade union confederation, Rengo, was the big loser Sunday. None of the 22 candidates the group fielded had won a seat, although one Rengo- backed candidate won in Tokyo.

In the 1989 upper house election, 11 of the 12 Rengo candidates won.

Tanabe said the basic strategy of supporting Rengo-no-kai candidates was not wrong but that cooperation between the two sides became "fragile" and could not achieve its goal.

Turning to the next extraordinary Diet session in the fall, Tanabe said the common issue among opposition parties will be political reform and tax reduction. As of 11:20 P.M., the ruling Liberal Democratic Party had captured 64 of 127 seats up for grabs.

Takeshita Faction Gains Strength After Election

OW2707095092 Tokyo KYODO in English
0925 GMT 27 Jul 92

[Text] Tokyo, July 27 KYODO—The largest faction of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), founded by former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita, gained strength in Sunday's House of Councillors election, dwarfing rival groups which failed to boost their strength.

The Takeshita faction fielded 34 candidates of whom 30 seized seats.

This boosted the faction's strength in the Diet slightly to 108—68 in the House of Representatives and 40 in the second chamber. Its preelection factional strength was 107.

Former Transport Minister Hiroshi Mitsuzuka's group emerged no. 2 in terms of factional strength, now standing at 75, compared with 74 for Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa's faction.

The Mitsuzuka faction fielded 11 candidates and racked up nine seats, while the Miyazawa faction also put up 11 candidates, of whom seven were elected.

Ten of 12 candidates put up by the faction led by Foreign Minister Michio Watan captured seats in the upper house election, elevating its strength to a total of 65 seats.

Former State Minister Toshio Komoto's faction now holds 31 seats in both houses after gaining two seats on Sunday.

New Table of Seats for Parties in Diet Listed

OW2707061092 Tokyo KYODO in English
0519 GMT 27 Jul 92

[Text] Tokyo, July 27 KYODO—The following is a new table of seats in both houses of the Diet after Sunday's election for the House of Councillors.

House of Representatives	Parties	House of Councillors
277	LDP	108
136	SDP	69
45	Komeito	24
16	JCP	11
13	DSP	7
4	USDP	1
1	Shimpoto	—
—	Rengo	12
—	Japan New Party	4
—	NIIN Club	2
—	Sports	2
—	Other Parties	3
8	Independents	9
12	Vacancies	—
512	Total	252

(Note: The LDP's 108 in the upper house include one conservative independent recruited to the party after Sunday's election)

Women Less Successful in 1992 Election

OW2607164192 Tokyo KYODO in English
1633 GMT 26 Jul 92

[Text] Tokyo, July 27 KYODO—The triennial House of Councillors election Sunday did not see a repeat of the "madonna boom" of successful women candidates as seen in the previous race.

About 11 of the 123 women candidates are expected to win seats in Sunday's election, half of the 22 female winners in the 1989 upper house election.

The number of women candidates fielded in the race was the second largest in history. Sixty-five contested proportional representation constituencies and a record-high 58 ran in district constituencies.

Analysts said one of the reasons for the setback is the resignation last year of Takako Doi as head of the largest opposition party, the Social Democratic Party (SDP), whose popularity triggered the boom three years ago.

"Familiar" themes for women such as the 3 percent consumption tax that figured prominently in 1989 were also absent from the election, the analysts said.

In the Tokyo electoral district, where four seats were at stake, two women were elected.

One of them, Toshiko Hamayotsu who ran on the Komeito ticket claimed victory in Tokyo by plugging "ideas from the kitchen" and calling for tax reductions and pump-priming measures.

Mayumi Moriyama, a former chief cabinet secretary, won a seat in Tochigi Prefecture for the LDP.

In Kyoto and Hiroshima Prefectures, two women candidates opposing the Peacekeeping Cooperation Law, which allows Japanese troops to be sent abroad to join the United Nations peacekeeping operations, won seats.

And from the newly formed Japan New Party, former newscaster Yuriko Koike snatched a proportional representation seat.

BOJ Cuts Official Discount Rate to 3.25 Percent

OW2607235692 Tokyo KYODO in English 2337 GMT 26 Jul 92

[Text] Tokyo, July 27 KYODO—The Bank of Japan (BOJ) on Monday decided to cut the official discount rate by 0.5 percentage point to 3.25 percent per annum, effective immediately, the lowest level since October 1989.

The BOJ approved the step at an emergency meeting of its policy board held early in the day.

The central bank's reduction of the key lending rate, which follows a 0.75 percentage point cut on April 1, is the fifth since July 1, 1991, when the bank started easing its reins on credit to cope with the current economic slowdown.

The domestic economy remains weak, and the stock market has kept falling despite the monetary easing in the past, prompting the central bank to further lower the rate it charges on loans to financial institutions, economic analysts said.

Mieno Rules Out Further Cuts

OW2707021892 Tokyo KYODO in English 0154 GMT 27 Jul 92

[Text] Tokyo, July 27 KYODO—Bank of Japan (BOJ) Governor Yasushi Mieno on Monday ruled out any further cut in the immediate future in the official discount rate, saying there is no fear of excessive easing of credit conditions.

The central bank chief made his remarks at a press conference after the bank cut the key lending rate by half a percentage point to 3.25 percent per annum, effective immediately, at a meeting Monday morning of its policy-making body.

"The key rate has fallen to an extremely low level as a result of the past five cuts, putting limits to further moves to ease credit conditions," Mieno said. The central bank has cut the official discount rate five times since July 1991.

Mieno stressed that the central bank used its own judgment in deciding to cut the rate this time. The BOJ has come under considerable pressure from business and political circles to ease credit as Japan's economy slows down.

The reduction of the benchmark rate, which the central bank charges on loans to commercial banks, will bring stability to the yen on foreign exchange markets in the longer term, Mieno said.

In a separate press conference, Takeshi Noda, director general of the Economic Planning Agency, also praised the rate cut as timely and appropriate in light of the recent slow growth of the money supply and anemic growth in bank lending.

Noda said the latest rate reduction was taken to prevent these economic developments from affecting the real economy.

He brushed aside fears of a renewed flare-up of asset inflation as seen in the late 1980s, dubbed 'the bubble economy," saying he does not see any fear of a reemergence of the phenomenon in the wake of the rate cut.

Business Leaders Hail Rate Cut

OW2707050792 Tokyo KYODO in English 0405 GMT 27 Jul 92

[Text] Tokyo, July 27 KYODO—The business community welcomed the Bank of Japan's decision to cut its official discount rate by half a percentage point to 3.25 percent per annum Monday but some business leaders urged another rate cut to revive the economy.

Gaishi Hiraiwa, chairman of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren), called the rate cut "timely" in view of the tough business environment.

Masaru Hayam, head of the Japan Association of Corporate Executives (Keizai Doyukai), said he expects the rate reduction to help revive business activity.

But Takeshi Nagano, president of the Japan Federation of Employers Associations (Nikkeiren), said the central bank should lower the key rate further in order to pump energy into the faltering economy.

Noting that the government and the central bank had been slow to take action in coping with the current economic slowdown, Nagano stressed that they should do as much as possible, including another cut in the key interest rate.

Keizo Saji, chairman of the Osaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry, said he expects the latest rate cut to help improve business sentiment and provide support to the ailing stock market.

Saji expressed hope that the economy will make a favorable turnaround on the rate cut and urged the government to consider a cut in income taxes as part of a package of additional pump-priming measures to be taken in September.

The government announced a set of measures to boost the economy in late March but no clear effects have been felt yet.

Economists Debate Rate Cut

OW2707081192 Tokyo KYODO in English 0757 GMT 27 Jul 92

[By Mitsuru Mabuchi]

[Text] Tokyo, July 27 KYODO—The Bank of Japan's [BOJ] latest move to cut the benchmark interest rate reflects its growing uneasiness about the murky outlook for economic recovery and Japan's ailing financial system, economists said.

The BOJ, moving quickly to halt the stock market's tumble and to give a boost to the sputtering economy, cut the official discount rate Monday to the lowest level since October 1989.

Most traders said they anticipated a cut, but not this soon.

"Falling stocks in Japan and also in major overseas markets following the recent German rate hike has quickened the move, although it was...inevitable," said Toshio Ito, chief economist at Sumitomo Bank.

The rate cut came on the heelsof a government announcement that it will fashion another fiscal stimulus package by mid-September.

"It was clear to everybody (that) expectations of fiscal spending alone would not stem the renewed downfall of stocks in Tokyo," Ito said.

He said the continued weakness of the Tokyo stock market has spawned concern about a global market crash, with the Tokyo market as the epicenter.

But the principal reason for the monetary easing is the worsening condition of the real economy, BOJ Governor Yasushi Mieno stressed in a special news conference following announcement of the cut.

He said that in particular, final demand is softening, thereby delaying production-depressing inventory adjustment. Final demand refers to capital investment and consumer spending—the two main driving forces of the economy.

The latest cut is aimed at ensuring the recovery, he said.

But the effects of the monetary easing, even if combined with the prospective extra budget, will be limited, economists said.

"We have to ask ourselves; what is the content of Japanese economic policy? Is it different from what was expected, say, two weeks ago? And the answer is no," said Robert Feldman, economist at Salmon Brothers Asia, Ltd.

"Even though the psychology around the economic policy is a little bit better today...the content is not really improved," he said.

Sumitomo's Ito agreed, saying, "The best (the cut) can do will be to put a brake on the decline in the stock market for the time being."

Lower interest rates are not very effective in jacking up the economy, because at the moment, corporate demand for capital is very weak, he said.

Most economists believe the final demand will not really pick up until next year since inventory reductions will drag on throughout 1992.

Unless the demand starts a truly obvious recovery, thereby clearing the outlook for increased corporate profits, the demand for capital will remain weak and the stock market will continue to be bearish, economists said.

"The stock market is waiting to see earnings, and they want to actually feel the earnings occur before they are willing to be confident there will be a recovery. It could be next year," said Salomon's Feldman.

Economists in the private-sector agree with Mieno that the onus is now on the fiscal side to put the economy back on a growth track.

Ito from Sumitomo said the point now is the actual menu laid out in the forthcoming fiscal package.

"The question is how much 'real money' will be injected into the economy," he said.

Mieno made clear he is really unwilling to ease money further.

Russell Jones, senior economist at UBS Phillips and Drew International Ltd. said, "I find it very hard to say that the discount rate will come down again."

But Takashi Kiuchi, chief economist at the Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan, said the markets could soon be looking for another cut.

"The sense that the easing is over won't come to the market so soon," he said.

Jones also said Japan may face international pressure to cut rates again, because the international economy will not be performing very well and since Japan's trade surplus will be growing.

Economists said they share a consensus with Mieno that the recovery will be very gradual and undramatic.

Yukio Yanbe, chief economist at Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank, said that since stocks in the housing and corporate facilities are quite high, "the recovery will be very, very slow, since there is no powerful engine to push it forward."

Some economists also observed that the BOJ's cut is intended to give a helping hand to Japanese financial institutions, which are plagued by growing bad debts. One senior official of a major city bank has estimated that the bad debts have now reached to between 20 to 25 trillion yen.

Cutting the discount rate will help the banks because the time lag between the consequent drop in the cost of raising capital lowers their lending rates.

"The principal objective of this cut is a rescue of Japanese banks," said Yoichi Tazawa, economist at Nomura Research Institute.

Banks May Cut Short-Term Prime Rate

OW2707123592 Tokyo KYODO in English
1154 GMT 27 Jul 92

[Text] Tokyo, July 27 KYODO—Some of major Japanese commercial banks are expected to cut their short-term prime rate within this week in response to the latest official discount rate cut, banking industry sources said Monday.

A commercial bank official said the short-term prime rate, now at 5.25 percent per annum, will be slashed by at least .375 percentage point following the move made earlier in the day by the Central Bank.

"We're now monitoring interest rate movements on the Tokyo money market, in order to decide the exact reduction scale," he said.

Another bank official also said, "The reduction may come somewhere between 0.375 and 0.5 percentage point."

If market interest rates stay at the current levels, half a percentage point decline is likely, he added.

Industry sources said a 0.5 percentage point cut is most likely at present, but should the market rates fall further, the cut will likely be about 0.625 percentage point.

A 0.5 point cut will push down the short-term prime rate—the interest rate banks charge their most creditworthy customers on loans with terms of less than one year—the lowest level since January 1989.

The Bank of Japan cut its official discount rate by 0.5 percentage point early Monday to 3.25 percent per annum, the lowest level since October 1989.

After the cut, the rate on three-month certificates of deposit (CDs), which banks monitor to determine their short-term prime rate, fell to 4.04 percent from 4.31 percent at the end of last week.

MITI Official Says Bubble Economy 'Gone'

OW2707074792 Tokyo KYODO in English
0722 GMT 27 Jul 92

[Text] Tokyo, July 27 KYODO—A Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) senior official said Monday he is certain that the so-called bubble economy which inflated land and stock prices in recent years is gone for good.

MITI Vice Minister Yuji Tanahashi told reporters the .5 percentage point cut in the official discount rate by the Bank of Japan to 3.25 percent per annum is appropriate in "both timing and percentage."

"The real economy is worse than widely perceived. The current economic slowdown is more serious than Japan has experienced in the past decades," Tanahashi said.

Responding to a reporter's question about the possibility of the bubble economy reemerging, the MITI official said conditions surrounding the Japanese economy are quite different from those when the phenomenon occurred several years ago.

MOF Reportedly Not To Directly Boost Stocks

OW2707094992 Tokyo KYODO in English
0930 GMT 27 Jul 92

[Text] Tokyo, July 27 KYODO—A top official of the Ministry of Finance (MOF) Monday ruled out any step to boost directly the falling stock market, saying the market will likely recover when a plan to stimulate the economy comes out in September.

"There is nothing the government can realistically do to prop up stock prices directly," said the official, who spoke on condition that he not be identified.

"Moreover, the government should not take such a measure that would distort the free market," he added.

Monday's continued fall in stock prices will be temporary, he said.

The benchmark Nikkei index fell again Monday despite the Bank of Japan's cut in the official discount rate early in the day.

"The stock market will probably recover in tandem with the economic-boosting package," he said. The package, which will include a supplementary budget, is due out in mid-September.

"The fundamentals of the Japanese economy are not bad," he said. "We should be confident about that."

The MOF official also suggested the group of seven major industrialized countries will make an concerted action to support the yen if the currency drops too far against the dollar.

Government, LDP Start Talks on Economic Package

OW2707105592 Tokyo KYODO in English
1015 GMT 27 Jul 92

[Text] Tokyo, July 27 KYODO—The government and the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) started discussions Monday on a new pump-priming package following the LDP victory in Sunday's House of Councillors elections.

The moves also followed the Bank of Japan's .5 percentage point cut in the official discount rate to 3.25 percent per annum effective Monday.

Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa and top economic and ruling party officials agreed in an emergency session Friday to work out an economic stimulation package, including a supplementary budget, by mid-September.

But government officials said government-LDP discussions on the pump-priming measures could be difficult.

They said the Finance Ministry is concerned about moves to compile a large supplementary budget, because tax revenue shortfalls in fiscal 1992, which started on April 1, are estimated be more than 2 trillion yen.

While Friday's government-LDP meeting did not result in a specific amount being set for the stimulus package, the LDP is known to be seeking between 6 trillion and 7 trillion yen in actual spending.

Some officials noted that the discount rate cut is intended to aid financial institutions and help bolster the slumping stock market, but its effects on the economy are uncertain.

On Monday, prices on the Tokyo stock exchange staged a short-lived rally in the morning in reaction to the central bank's lowering of the official discount rate, but fell back in the afternoon on lingering economic uncertainties.

The 225-issue Nikkei stock average fell 124.45 points to close at 15,373.34, the lowest in six years.

Trading remained thin with an estimated 227 million shares changing hands.

The first-section composite Tokyo stock price index (TOPIX) was down 10.61 points to 1,193.94, a low for 1992.

Market sources said the market will be in for a rocky period until the government implements drastic pump-priming measures.

Diet To Convene for Special Session 7 Aug

OW2707045392 Tokyo KYODO in English
0435 GMT 27 Jul 92

[Text] Tokyo, July 27 KYODO—The cabinet of Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa will convene the Diet on August 7 for a five-day extraordinary session following Sunday's election for the House of Councillors, the upper house, government sources said Monday.

The extra Diet session will mainly handle formal affairs, particularly the election of the president, vice president and committee chairmen of the second chamber, the sources said.

The ruling Liberal Democratic Party will soon open talks with opposition groups to discuss the schedule, they said.

The cabinet may convene a full-fledged extraordinary session in fall to discuss a proposed supplementary budget which the cabinet plans to compile as one of its pump-priming measures.

SDF Team Departs for Training in Sweden

OW2707044792 Tokyo KYODO in English
0414 GMT 27 Jul 92

[Text] Tokyo, July 27 KYODO—A team of 35 Self-Defense Forces (SDF) officers left Tokyo on Monday for Sweden for two weeks of training in preparation for U.N. peacekeeping operations in Cambodia.

The team will receive training at the Swedish Army's U.N. Training Center near Stockholm from Wednesday as ceasefire monitors and as peacekeeping operation teachers, the Defense Agency said.

The SDF officers will also study various U.N. peacekeeping operations, including basic principles and objectives of peacekeeping missions, formation of command specific to individual countries, logistical support, and field training, officials said.

The agency plans to send about 10 of the officers trained in Sweden to Cambodia in September as the first dispatch of Japanese soldiers to help the U.N. Transitional Authority in Cambodia monitor the nation's ceasefire agreement, officials said.

The remaining team members will teach the methods learned at the training center to SDF officers in Japan, they said.

The agency is also scheduled to send an investigative mission, consisting mostly of uniformed officers, to Cambodia in early August, the agency said.

North Korea

Vice Premier's Meeting With No Tae-u Noted

SK2507050692 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0456 GMT 25 Jul 92

[Text] Seoul, July 24 (KCNA Correspondent)—Kim Tal-hyon, vice-premier and chairman of the External Economy Commission, now staying in South Korea visited "Chongwadae" today.

The vice-premier first exchanged greetings with the "president" of the South side and then told him, "our respected President Kim Il-song is very well. He is always among the people and works full of vigor."

Noting that President Kim Il-song said several times the country must be reunified in the 1990's on all accounts, the "president" of the South side said he had the same opinion and that Vice-Premier Kim's visit to Seoul was significant in that sense, too.

The North-South economic cooperation is a joint undertaking of the nation which the North and the South must fulfil for the unified development of the national economy and the reunification of the country, Vice-Premier Kim Tal-hyon said, and stressed: "We have come to Seoul this time to promote national reunification in the long run and to promote economic cooperation at present.

The "president" of the South side arranged a luncheon for the vice-premier and his party.

Vice Premier Addresses Reporters

SK2507115692 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1100 GMT 25 Jul 92

[Text] Kim Tal-hyon, vice premier of the State Administration Council and chairman of the External Economic Committee, and his entourage left Seoul today, ending his visit to South Korea.

Vice Premier Kim Tal-hyon met reporters at his lodging before departure. He first said that he had had a beneficial exchange of views during his visit with various political and economic figures of the South side for the development of the national economy. He said that we will make active efforts from now on to provide an economic basis to connect the blood ties of the national economy and to bring prosperity for generations to come, and further, to expedite the country's reunification.

Vice Premier Kim Tal-hyon stressed that although the two sides have differences in political views and ideology, if they consider national interests first and act based on love of the nation, North-South economic cooperative relations will be resolved well, transcending international trade relations or commercial concepts [changsa kaenyom].

Vice Premier Kim Tal-hyon, referring to the precondition set by the South side's authorities and media, that economic cooperation is possible only after the nuclear issue is resolved, noted that North-South economic cooperation should not be used for political purposes under any circumstances. He then stressed that setting an issue that does not constitute any problem as a precondition for economic cooperation is not beneficial to the nation's common prosperity, that economic cooperation between the North and the South is not for the benefit of only one side but for the nation's common interest, and that, furthermore, it is not the matter of one side helping the other and the other side receiving benefits [tabangi sinserul chinun].

Vice Premier Kim Tal-hyon said that we have developed the national economy well on our own without receiving benefits or assistance from others by following the consistent line of a self-reliant national economy. He added that we will firmly maintain this position in the future and develop the economy on our own. He also referred to the South Korean authorities' publicizing the pretension of giving some large benefits in the Nampo light industrial complex issue and stressed that the Nampo light industrial complex is a matter on which the two sides had agreed already when Chairman Kim U-chung came to Pyongyang and that therefore, it is not something new but is a matter of mutual interest to both the North and the South.

Vice Premier Kim Tal-hyon said that he had exchanged views during his visit to Seoul with South Korean economic figures on promoting North-South cooperation for the prosperity and unified development of the national economy and that the two sides shared the same views on some matters. Prior to this, Vice Premier Kim Tal-hyon met the South side's deputy premier and minister of the Economic Planning Board. On 23 July, he toured cultural historical remains and industrial facilities in the Pusan area and attended a banquet hosted by the mayor of Pusan.

Kim Tal-hyon, Entourage Return

SK2507120092 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1105 GMT 25 Jul 92

[Text] Kim Tal-hyon, vice premier of the DPRK State Administration Council and chairman of the External Economic Committee, and his entourage arrived in Pyongyang on 25 July after visiting South Korea. Vice Premier Kim Pok-sin and relevant functionaries greeted them.

They were also greeted at Panmunjom by relevant functionaries, including Kim Chong-u, vice minister of external economic affairs.

Seventh N-S Red Cross Working Contact Held

SK2507130392 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1200 GMT 25 Jul 92

[Text] The seventh North-South Red Cross working delegates' contact for the exchange of elderly parents visiting groups and art troupes was held at the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in Panmunjom today.

After the contact, the head of our side's delegation held a news conference. According to him, our side first said that the seventh contact of the working delegates was a very important one, since the contact was held just one day before the date when the two sides had agreed to exchange the name list for the realization of the exchange of the elderly parents visiting groups. Our side stressed that the two sides should show a sincere and responsible position and attitude at the contact so that the work of exchanging the visiting groups may be conducted smoothly. Our side noted one by one the stumbling blocks which the South side had artificially put in the way of the work of exchanging the elderly parents visiting groups and the art troupes.

Our side's delegation head then said that the first of these stumbling blocks is that the South side is making the resolutin of the nuclear issue a precondition for the implementation of the North-South agreement, thereby making it impossible to conduct the work of exchanging the visiting groups, which the two sides had agreed on, smoothly.

The second stumbling block is that although the South side agreed to repatriate old man Yi In-mo by regarding his repatriation as a consistent part of the work of exchanging the visiting groups, it acted insincerely by attempting to exchange only the visiting groups.

The third stumbling block is that the South side decided to conduct the Focus Lens joint military exercise aginst the dialogue partner in the latter part of August, which is the time agreed on to exchange the elderly parents visiting groups and art troupes.

Our side then urged the South side to respond to these three issues clearly at today's contact. At this, the South side made unreasonable excuses, saying that it had never said that it would set the nuclear issue as a precondition for the fulfillment of the North-South agreement, and that it never agreed to regard the repatriation of old man Yi In-mo and the exchange of visting groups as a consistent process. It also absurdly asserted that the large-scale, powder-reeking Focus Lens military exercise is one issue and the exchange of elderly parents visiting groups and art troupes is another.

Our side asked whether it should believe the remarks made by the South side at the conference room that the nuclear issue is not a precondition for the fulfillment of the North-South agreement, or whether it should believe the remarks made by a spokesman for the South side's delegation to the North-South high-level talks at an official meeting, by the vice minister of the Economic Planning Board, and by the South side's chairman of the Joint Nuclear Control Committee that the supplementary agreements of the Political and Military Subcommittees cannot be effectuated at the eigth North-South high-level talks nor can economic cooperation between the North and South be realized without resolving the nuclear issue.

Reminding the South side of the fact that we have already received the International Atomic Energy Agency's inspection, our side said that the inspection of the North's and South's nuclear facilities has not been conducted yet because the South side persistently opposes and delays the inspection stipulated in the joint denuclerization declaration of the U.S. forces' nuclear weapons and nuclear bases. Our side also called the South side to account, saying that it should be hold itself fully responsible for this, and warned that it should immediately stop committing the act of a thief turning on the owner.

Our side also reminded the South side that the exchange of the visiting groups and the repatriation of old man Yi In-mo are far from being separate matters but should be resolved as a consistent process as agreed upon by the two sides. Our side then called the South side to account, saying that under the condition of the South Korean authorities breaking the original promise and attemping not to repatriate old man Yi In-mo, we cannot but consider that the South side has in fact declared that it will not exchange the visiting groups.

Our side noted that the South Korean authorities are planning to conduct the Focus Lens joint military exercise at the same time as the exchange of visiting groups and exposed that this is a premeditated and provocative scheme to shift the blame onto others beforehand and to abort the work of exchanging the visiting groups. Our side then cited the Korean Munhwa Broadcasting Company [MBC] report today that the South side authorities held a meeting of the Strategic Planning Corps sponsored by the vice minister of the National Unification Board of the South side and decided to postpone the exchange of the visiting groups, which the two sides had agreed to conduct in August, to early October. Our side pressed the South side to answer whether this is true. Our side then urged the South side to clarify its position whether this means that the South side does not want to exchange the visiting groups at the date agreed by the two sides.

The South side's delegate, at a loss to know what to say in response to our side's just and logical interrogation, avoided answering this, saying that he did not attend the meeting and that the report is false. Our side then questioned the South side whether the South Korean reporters are all liars making distorted reports and whether the South side can take responsibility for its statement, strongly demanding that the South side directly meet an MBC reporter who came to Panmunjom to cover the working delegates' contact and clarify the matter. Perturbed, the South side committed the mean act of sending away all the South side reporters who were outside the meeting site even before the meeting was over.

At today's contact, from the serious position to realize the exchange of the visiting groups at the agreed date, our side repeatedly urged the South side to reply to our just demand quickly and clearly, but the South side avoided replying and idled away the time.

At today's contact, no working matters were discussed because of the unjust position of the South side, which employed delaying tactics continuously, creating intentional obstacles to the work of exchanging the visiting groups.

Through the seven rounds of contact so far, it has been clearly confirmed that the South side does not intend to relieve the suffering of families and relatives separated between the North and the South and that the South side is making it impossible to realize the work of exchanging the elderly parents visiting groups and art troupes by breaking faith and making someone's nonexistent nuclear issue a precondition and attempting to conduct the Focus Lens joint military exercise against the dialogue partner.

The two sides agreed to hold the eighth North-South Red Cross working delegates' contact on 7 August.

ROK Protection by U.S. Said Obstacle to Peace

SK2707102892 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0517 GMT 27 Jul 92

[Text] Pyongyang, July 27 (KCNA)—RisCassi, commander of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces in South Korea, in an interview with the American paper DEFENCE NEWS on July 25 said that South Korea would be under the protection of the U.S. nuclear umbrella, according to a report from Seoul.

His remarks, repetition of the old tune of the Cold War period, are, in essence, another provocative nuclear blackmail against the northern half of Korea.

The "protection of South Korea by the U.S. nuclear umbrella" is inconceivable and illegal by nature. Because South Korea has never been exposed to the threat of nuclear offensive from anywhere.

It is well known to the world that the "protection of South Korea by nuclear umbrella" is nothing but a phraseology to egg anti-national elements onto anti-reunification moves.

The U.S. bellicose elements' renewed trumpeting about the "protection of South Korea by nuclear umbrella", ignoring the actual situation under which the joint declaration on denuclearization and an agreement the main content of which is nonaggression have been adopted and effectuated with the North and the South reveals that they have not yet got rid of the old concept of the Cold War period and are still resorting to the nuclear blackmail policy intended to maintain the state of confrontation and tension on the Korean peninsula. Such anachronistic clamour only lays a grave obstacle in the way for the peace and peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula.

South Reportedly Accelerating Arms Buildup

SK2407114892 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 24 Jul 92

[Text] Pyongyang, July 24 (KCNA)—The South Korean authorities imported military equipment worth 3.1 billion dollars from the United States in 1991, a foreign press report from Washington said.

They purchased military equipment worth 1,605 million dollars from the U.S. in 1990.

In 1991, they concluded a contract with the U.S. to import 120 F-16 fighter-bombers worth 5.2 billion dollars between 1994 and 1997. They made a contract with a French Firm to purchase Mistral missiles worth one billion francs last January.

As is known, the removal of military confrontation and the adoption of a North-South nonaggression declaration were discussed as pending issues at the inter-Korean high-level talks which started in September 1990. As a result, the historic inter-Korean agreement was effectuated at the sixth round of talks last February.

The South Korean authorities discussed the issues of military confidence building and disarmament with the North and signed a relevant document of agreement at the inter-Korean high-level talks. But they have accelerated arms buildup behind the scene. This shows they are not interested in peaceful reunification.

Daily Says ROK Must Eliminate Security Law

SK2407115592 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1034 GMT 24 Jul 92

["Anti-National, Anti-Reunification Evil Laws Must Be Scrapped in South Korea"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, July 24 (KCNA)—Whilst anti-national, anti- reunification evil laws are left intact in South Korea it is impossible to implement the North-South agreement which stipulates the achievement of national reconciliation and unity, NODONG SINMUN says in a by-lined article today urging the abrogation of the notorious "National Security Law" [NSL].

The legal and institutional barriers that bar the national reconciliation and unity exist only in South Korea, and typical of them is the "National Security Law", the author of the article says, and goes on:

As long as the "NSL", which defines the fellow countrymen in the north as an "enemy" and political parties, power bodies and public organizations of the North as "anti-state organizations", remains in force it is impossible to carry out the North-South agreement.

The South Korean authorities' refusal to scrap the "NSL" is an open violation of the provisions of the North-South agreement and it is as good as stating that they would not implement the agreement.

It is only too clear that the agreement intended to achieve the reunification of the country through great national unity transcending the difference in ideology and system cannot be implemented smoothly while the notorious "National Security Law" which goes against the nation and reunification exists in South Korea.

If they persistently obstruct the national reunification while maintaining such anti-national, anti-reunification evil laws as the NSL, they would face a stern judgement by the nation, the paper warns.

Easing of Tension, Durable Peace Urged

SK2707060392 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0507 GMT 27 Jul 92

["Let Us Ease Tensions and Achieve Durable Peace on Korean Peninsula"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, July 27 (KCNA)—Today is the 39th anniversary of the historical victory of the Korean people in the great Fatherland Liberation War (June 25, 1950 - July 27, 1953).

On this occasion NODONG SINMUN runs an editorial headlined "Let Us Ease Tensions and Achieve Durable Peace on Korean Peninsula".

The Korean War forced by the U.S. imperialists, the editorial says, was a war of high intensity in which aggression forces millions strong and great quantities of up-to-date combat and technical equipment were hurled on a narrow frontline and most barbarous methods and means of war yet unknown in the history of war were employed and a fierce war largest in scale after the the Second World War. But the Korean people, under the wise leadership of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song, a great military strategist and ever-victorious, iron-willed brilliant commander, rose up as one man in the resistance war of justice and waged a death-defying fight, thus overcoming the test of the war and achieving a historical victory, the editorial stresses, and goes on:

Through the just Fatherland Liberation War, the Korean people clearly proved that the decisive factor of the victory in the war lay in the invincible strength of the popular masses who are rallied close around the party and the leader, realizing the justice of their cause, not in the predominance of weapons and techniques.

The nearly four decades up to this date following the ceasefire in Korea have been years of a nationwide struggle to turn the armistice into a durable peace and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification, the editorial says, and continues:

In this period the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] and the government of the Republic have put forward most reasonable and realistic proposals and formulae to improve the relations between the DPRK and the U.S. and between the North and the South which were standing in confrontation and attain peace in the country and its peaceful reunification and made all sincere efforts to carry them into practice.

Thanks to the energetic efforts of the WPK and the government of the DPRK, an inter-Korean agreement on reconciliation, nonaggression, cooperation and exchange and a joint declaration on the denuclearisation of the Korean peninsula were adopted and put into effect, which was an epoch-making event.

The editorial further says:

Since the North and the South of Korea promised nonaggression and adopted the joint declaration on denuclearisation, the United States must no more interfere in the internal affairs of our nation, but pull its armed forces out of South Korea and do things helpful to peace in Korea and the reunification.

The South Korean authorities must renounce the mode of thinking of the cold war era and the habit of depending on foreign forces and stop such disgaceful acts as seeking confrontation against fellow countrymen and persistently laying artificial obstacles and difficulties in the way of national reunification in conspiracy with outside forces. The driving force of national reunification is to all intents and purposes, our nation and all the Koreans in the North, the South, and overseas will firmly unite on the basis of patriotism and the spirit of national independence and wage a powerful struggle and thereby push aside obstructions of the splittist forces within and without and accomplish the cause of reunification in the 90's without fail.

Reexamination of South Korea-Japan Treaty Urged

SK2307113392 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1006 GMT 23 Jul 92

["NODONG SINMUN Demands Reexamination of "South Korea-Japan Treaty" of 1965"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, July 23 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today stresses that the "treaty" which came as a result of the "talks" between South Korea and Japan under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists should be totally nullified and reexamined.

The South Korean authorities must open to the public the truth behind the "treaty" negotiations with Japan, lending an ear to the call of the people, and declare it null and void and take a correct stand and attitude of completely reexamining it, the paper in a by-lined article says, and goes on:

The "treaty" of 1965 was a document of aggression which made a clean sheet of the crimes of the Japanese imperialists' colonial rule over Korea and legalized the

Japanese reactionaries' moves to stage a comeback to South Korea. This has been revealed by the details of the secret document of the negotiations for the "agreement" called "Kim Chong-pil-Ohira Memo" which was dragged into the light of the day recently.

The "treaty" between South Korea and Japan which was rejected to the last moment by the entire Korean people is a document [of] disgraceful treachery which justified the heinous colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists and offset the deep-seated grudges of our nation against them by a few dollars. It is a document of humiliation which lawfully paved the way for the Japanese militarists to stage a comeback to South Korea and opened the market of capital to the Japanese monopolies which set about overseas expansion.

The Japanese reactionaries have got on their high horse, arguing that the colonial rule was "legal" and the past had already been "liquidated" as regards the new problems of the "comfort girls for the army" and of compensation, turning to advantage the "treaty" with South Korea.

The reality shows that the South Korean people can neither properly receive apology and compensation for the past crimes of the Japanese imperialists nor clear off the national disgrace as long as the treacherous "treaty" between South Korea and Japan remains intact.

Kim Il-song Receives Message From al-Qadhdhafi

SK2607043192 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1200 GMT 23 Jul 92

[Message from Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, to Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee and DPRK president—read by announcer]

[Text] Pyongyang

The great leader His Excellency Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea Central Committee and DPRK president:

On the 39th anniversary of the victory of your country's friendly people in the [Korean] war, on behalf of the people of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and on my own behalf, I extend the sincerest congratulations to you.

I most sincerely wish you longevity, good health, and happiness. I also most sincerely wish the friendly Korean people progress and prosperity.

[signed] Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great 1 September Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah

[dated] 19 July 1992, Tripoli

Ethiopian President Receives DPRK Delegation

SK2607043392 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1300 GMT 21 Jul 92

[Text] Meles Zenawi, president of the Ethiopian Transitional Government, received our country's government economic delegation led by Chong Song-nam, minister of the Ministry of External Economic Affairs on 18 July.

During the meeting, the head of the delegation conveyed the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il's greetings to President Meles Zenawi. The president expressed his deep gratitude and asked the delegation head to convey his greetings to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The president talked about expanding and developing the cooperative relations between the two countries.

Delegation Meets With Malian Prime Minister

SK2607043292 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1300 GMT 21 Jul 92

[Text] Our country's Foreign Ministry delegation, led by Vice Minister Pak Ui-chun, paid a courtesy call on the Malian Prime Minister Younoussi Toure on 18 July.

During the meeting, the prime minister talked about further developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries, and said that Mali is trying to learn from the experiences of the Korean people in various fields under the leadership of His Excellency the great President Kim Il-song and His Excellency the dear Kim Chong-il.

He said that the Malian Government hopes that Korea's reunification can be achieved according to the confederal method which was elucidated by His Excellency President Kim Il-song, and emphasized that the foreign army and military bases in South Korea must be withdrawn.

South Korea

N-S Vice Premiers Pledge Economic Cooperation

SK2507014392 Seoul YONHAP in English 0126 GMT 25 Jul 92

[Text] Seoul, July 25 (YONHAP)—The deputy premiers of South and North Korea agreed Saturday [25 July] to make joint efforts to realize full-fledged economic exchange and cooperation and to create an atmosphere conducive to the early formation of a joint commission on exchange and cooperation.

South Korea's Choe Kak-kyu and the North's Kim Tal-hyon also agreed on the dispatch of a South Korean feasibility study team to the North Korean port of Nampo for a light industrial complex in a preliminary step for across-the-board economic cooperation.

Kim was to return home Saturday afternoon, winding up a week-long trip that took him to industrial facilities and historic sites in the South. He was the highest economic official from North Korea to visit the capitalist south since Korea's division in 1945.

The two economic policy-makers shared the view that they should endeavor for the early resolution of pending issues, ratification of a supplementary agreement for economic exchanges and launching of a joint commission for economic exchanges and cooperation.

Kim asked for Seoul's support for the smooth progress of the Nampo Industrial Complex project even before the two sides reached a consensus on the matter of exchange and cooperation.

Choe promised maximum support for the Nampo project but reiterated that substantial economic cooperation would be possible only after the resolution of various pending issues, including the problem of North Korea's nuclear development and reunions of separated families.

Kim was to tour the Lotte Department Store and have a press conference with South Korean reporters in the afternoon before going back to Pyongyang through the truce village of Panmunjom.

ROK Offers To Swap Experts

SK2707090392 Seoul YONHAP in English 0849 GMT 27 Jul 92

[Text] Seoul, July 27 (YONHAP)—South Korea is willing to exchange experts with North Korea to discuss systematic preparation for full-fledged economic cooperation, Deputy Premier Choe Kak-kyu said Monday [27 July].

"If a North Korean official wants to come and see, we will invite him at any time. If anyone on our part wants to listen to the North, we will send them," Choe told a press conference.

While North Korean Deputy Premier Kim Tal-hyon was in South Korea last week, Choe said, he had agreed with Kim that a systematic framework was needed for an investment guarantee, avoidance of double taxation and other problems before the two sides fully launched economic cooperation.

"Deputy Premier Kim's Seoul visit is significant in that it was a starting point for discussion of pending issues such as economic cooperation and North Korea's nuclear development," he said.

He said he hoped the visit would serve as an opportunity for the economic policymaker to understand the merits of the market economy and promote economic opening of North Korea.

Touching on supplementary accords to the basic agreement signed between the two sides last year, Choe said he and Kim had agreed to make joint efforts to produce one on exchange and cooperation first.

Reiterating the government's position that substantial economic cooperation could start only after Pyongyang resolved the nuclear issue, he said Seoul's decision to send a feasibility team to the North Korean port of Nampo for a light industrial complex was the only concrete agreement reached in his talks with Kim.

Kim Tal-hyon Meets With Security Head

SK2507004892 Seoul YONHAP in English 0022 GMT 25 Jul 92

[Text] Seoul, July 25 (YONHAP)—Visiting North Korean Deputy Premier Kim Tal-hyon met with Yi Sang-yon, head of the Agency for National Security Planning late Friday [24 July], informed sources said Saturday.

Yi had dinner with Kim's entourage at a Seoul Hotel and met separately with Kim later, the sources said.

Yi explained Seoul's position that resolution of the nuclear issue would open the way for inter-Korean economic cooperation and called for Pyongyang's sincere efforts, they said.

Kim was to return home Saturday after a week-long tour of South Korea.

Kim Tal-hyon Holds News Conference

SK2507065292 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 0600 GMT 25 Jul 92

[Text] Before departing for Pyongyang, Kim Tal-hyon, vice premier of the North Korean Administration Council, held a news conference with domestic and international reporters at the Hilton Hotel in Seoul on the afternoon of 25 July. He said that he will sincerely fulfill the issues that were agreed upon in the two South-North vice premiers meetings. He said due to his Seoul visit, he can return home with the firm faith that the South and North businessmen share the same view of working for the nation's interest.

Vice Premier Kim said that during his visit, pending issues including the nuclear issue were not dealt with at all and emphasized that the South side did not bring up this issue as a precondition for economic cooperation.

He revealed that the results of his Seoul visit are: The North and South agreed that the construction of the Nampo Light Industrial Complex will be carried out on a trial basis; Deputy Prime Minister Choe will pay a visit to Pyongyang and the time and schedule of his visit will be discussed at the working level. He said that the agreements made at this time are only at the elementary level but they are opportunities that can hasten reunification.

He said that the pilot project's purpose which the North and South agreed upon is to save time in promoting full-dress economic exchange and cooperative work until conditions reach a certain level of development. He also said that in the future, apart from international trade relations, the South and North should promote the development of the national economy.

He said that reports by the South Korean media of his conveying a verbal message from President Kim Il-song to President No Tae-u during the 24 July meeting that the South should cooperate in constructing the Nampo joint venture project are false. He also said that some reports that he secretly held contacts with a high-ranking South Korean authority during his stay in Seoul are also distortions.

Kim Tal-hyon, Entourage Depart

SK2507081592 Seoul YONHAP in English 0801 GMT 25 Jul 92

[Text] Seoul, July 25 (YONHAP)—North Korean Deputy Premier Kim Tal-hyon said Saturday [25 July] that he did not discuss nuclear issues with South Korean officials during his week-long visit here.

In a press conference wrapping up his visit, Kim also denied speculation that South Korea made resolution of North Korea's nuclear development a precondition for inter-Korean economic cooperation.

"During this visit, I met political and economic leaders of the South and talked about the development of the national economy. We agreed to construct a light industrial complex in Nampo as a pilot project between South and North Korea," he said.

The North Korean official said he invited his South Korean counterpart, Choe Kak-kyu, to Pyongyang in return for his visit and that Choe gladly accepted his proposal.

Kim said problems relating to preparations for inter-Korean economic cooperation could be tackled step by step as cooperation progressed.

He denied the South Korean press reports that he delivered to President No Tae-u North Korean President Kim Il-song's request for cooperation in setting up the Nampo complex.

"During the call, I conveyed greetings from President Kim only," he said.

Kim said the nuclear issue was "being solved smoothly" and that it would run counter to co-prosperity of the people to make it a precondition for inter-Korean economic cooperation.

"We developed our economy with nobody's help and we will do so in the future. I hope the enterprisers will exert sincere endeavor to make exchange and cooperation agreed this time fruitful," said Kim, who is also chairman of the external economic commission.

Kim and his entourage left Seoul Hilton International at 3 P.M. [1200 GMT] to return to North Korea through the truce village of Panmunjom.

Visit Reviewed

SK2507035792 Seoul YONHAP in English 0306 GMT 25 Jul 92

[YONHAP "News Analysis" by Yi Tong-min]

[Text] Seoul, July 25 (OANA-YONHAP)—North Korean Deputy Premier Kim Tal-hyon's visit this week was just what South Korean officials said it would be—a first-hand industrial tour.

The North Korean official will be taking home more messages than packages.

Substance was limited to Friday's [24 July] meeting with President No Tae- u, who told Kim that Seoul would send a feasibility study team to North Korea for the Nampo Light Industrial Complex.

The Nampo project was discussed and agreed on in principle by the two Koreas when Daewoo group chairman Kim U-chung visited Pyongyang in January.

The Seoul government withheld approval for the study team, which was to have left in February, as suspicion over Pyongyang's nuclear build-up was at its peak.

No's decision to go ahead with the project was significant progress, officials say. The study team is expected to visit Pyongyang as early as next month.

South Korean deputy prime minister Choe Kak-kyu will make a return visit to Pyongyang, adding to hopes for improved inter-Korean economic cooperation.

But Kim Tal-hyon's visit showed that the limitations in inter-Korean relations can be removed only through political decisions by the top leaders.

No himself drew the line by demanding that Pyongyang accept inter-Korean nuclear inspection before Seoul moves forward with full-fledged economic cooperation.

The Nampo project was a pilot undertaking and not full-fledged cooperation, he said, asking kim to deliver his messages to North Korean leader Kim Il-song.

South Korean officials said, after announcing Kim's visit, that the North Korean official was coming for a personal look at the South Korean economy. The visit did not signal any specific improvement in economic cooperation, and there was no change in the government's position that nuclear questions had to be solved before such cooperation could get under way, they said.

South Korea would use the opportunity to show North Korea what kind of economic cooperation was available if Pyongyang agreed to nuclear inspection, and this is what officials here did during Kim's visit.

No's go-ahead for the Nampo feasibility study was a gift for Kim so that his visit would not be labeled a failure. It was calculated to be just enough to support North Korean reformers like Kim against the hardliners.

Kim, who is also chairman of the North Korean external economic commission, asked to be invited to South Korea when he met the Daewoo chairman in Pyongyang.

He was aggressive in asking for economic cooperation, telling No that he was in South Korea "to find a breakthrough."

If South and North Korea agreed on a few pilot projects and implemented them, they would help the progress of dialogue and the development of the national economy, he was quoted as telling the president.

When South Korean business leaders described increasing South Korean investment in China, Russia and other nations, Kim quickly responded they should think about investing in North Korea first.

South Korea's response was cool, telling North Korea to move first by accepting nuclear inspection.

Officials here claim Seoul's concern about Pyongyang's refusal to allow mutual nuclear inspection is justified despite two ad hoc inspections and soon-to-come routine inspections by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

"North Korea is obviously compliant with the IAEA inspection to avoid inter-Korean inspection, which requires it to open up its military installations," Kong No-myong, Seoul-side chairman of the Joint Nuclear Control Commission, said after seventh talks with Pyongyang failed last Tuesday.

Seoul made unequivocally clear it would not change its policy on inter-Korean relations and proved it with a carrot-and-stick approach during Kim's visit.

The North Korean deputy premier may have come with an economic mission, but South Korea is sending him back with a political mission to relay a message to Kim Il-song.

Vice Premier Choe Kak-kyu To Visit North

SK2507025192 Seoul YONHAP in English 0238 GMT 25 Jul 92

[Text] Seoul, July 25 (YONHAP)—South Korean Deputy Premier Choe Kak-kyu will visit North Korea in August or September to reciprocate the visit of North Korean Deputy Premier Kim Tal-hyon to the South this week, government officials said Saturday [25 July].

The decision was made by Choe and Kim in a meeting at a Seoul Hotel hours before Kim's return. The two officials also agreed on Seoul's dispatch of a feasibility team of 30-40 specialists and businessmen to Nampo, a North Korean port city where a light industrial complex is planned, early next month.

During their hour-long meeting, Kim invited Choe to Pyongyang and Choe said he could go before the National Assembly's fall session.

Officials said the visit could take place next month and last a week. Details will be set through existing channels of dialogue, they said.

The feasibility study team going to Nampo will be joined by officials of the Daewoo, Samsung, Lucky-Goldstar, Hyundai, Kolon and Hwasung business groups as well as government officials and land development experts.

Kim was to return home Saturday afternoon.

N-S Fail To Reach Agreement at Red Cross Talks

SK2507073892 Seoul YONHAP in English 0722 GMT 25 Jul 92

[Text] Panmunjom, Korea, July 25 (YONHAP)—Red Cross officials of North and South Korea held their seventh working-level meeting at Panmunjom on Saturday [25 July] in a final attempt to reach a compromise on excluding criminals and on other issues blocking the scheduled reunions of separated families.

Chief southern delegate Yi Pyong-ung, noting that the exchange of lists of elderly parents is set for Sunday [26 July], said: "This means we are at the wall, where we cannot delay solving the working process problems any longer."

After stressing the unreasonableness of the North Korean attack on the South Korea-U.S. "Focus Lens" joint field exercise during the sixth meeting, he said that refusing the visits would be a clear violation of the agreement at the seventh high-level inter-Korean talks.

"The North should consider carefully what effect it will have on inter-Korean relations in the future," Yi said.

South Korea's representatives also said North Korea's three demands—exclusion of individuals with criminal records before the Korean war from the visiting groups, a ban on criticism of the host nation by visiting journalists, and putting up posters in Seoul and Pyongyang—violated the agreement reached at the seventh high-level conference to follow the example of the 1985 reunions.

More on Talks

SK2507091392 Seoul YONHAP in English 0857 GMT 25 Jul 92

[Text] Panmunjom, South Korea, July 25 (YONHAP)—It is unlikely that the inter-Korean exchange visits among separated families slated for Aug. 25-29 as the preparatory Red Cross talks stalled Saturday [25 July] at the border village here.

South and North Koreas failed to narrow views on the exchange visits of dispersed families and performance troupes at the seventh working-level meeting of Red Cross officials.

They agreed only to meet again on Aug. 7 to make a compromise at another round of negotiation, a sign that the timetable for reciprocal visits was delayed actually.

The North reiterated that it would not push for the exchange visits if its three demands—the nuclear issue should not be a precondition to the improvement of inter-Korean relations, former North Korean war correspondent Yi In-mo should be returned and South Korea-U.S. "Focus Lens" joint field exercise should be cancelled—were not met, stalemating the talks.

Foreign Minister Views Nuclear Issues

SK2707114992 Seoul YONHAP in English 1135 GMT 27 Jul 92

[Text] Seoul, July 27 (YONHAP)—Foreign Minister Yi Sang-ok said Monday [27 July] afternoon that the government will handle North Korea's nuclear issue in consultation with allies.

While meeting with reporters at Kimpo Airport upon his return home from Manila where he attended the ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) postministerial conference, Yi said the Manila meeting took up the nuclear issue as a weighty question linked to the security of the Asian and Pacific region.

"We will carry on consultation with our allies on the nuclear issue taking into account the future schedules related to the nuclear issue, such as the eighth South-North Joint Nuclear Control Commission meeting in late August," Yi said.

He said that at the Manila meeting he had proposed the initiation of debate on regional security cooperation.

"In the past our position was that the creation of a regional security cooperative system was rather premature in view of the geo- political conditions of the area. But, we now support its debate to better cope with the post-Cold War situation and major allies's policy change over the issue," the minister said.

Yi said that in the future, the ASEAN postministerial conference would be a key diplomatic arena for the discussion of the regional security issue.

"But, the basis of regional security in this zone will continue to be bilateral security cooperative relations with the United States playing a pivotal role for a considerable period of time," Yi said.

DPRK Proposes 3-Way Nuclear Inspections Talks

SK2607015792 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 26 Jul 92 p 1

[Text] In a report filed from Washington, YOMIURI SHIMBUN reported on 25 July that Kim Yong-sun, secretary of North Korea's Workers' Party, sent a letter to White House security aide Brent Scowcroft and proposed a three-way meeting among North and South Korea and the United States to discuss North-South mutual nuclear inspections.

DPRK Refuses Meeting To Discuss 'Peace Park'

SK2407135392 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 23 Jul 92 p 2

[Text] On 22 July, an ROK Government official revealed that although North and South Korea were scheduled to attend a UN Environment Program [UNEP] conference in Hanoi, Vietnam at the end of August to discuss the establishment of a peace park inside the DMZ of the Korean peninsula, the meeting will not take place as the North has refused to attend.

The official also said: The UNEP initially invited the North and South Korean delegations to the conference to discuss the creation of an Indo-China international nature and environment park, but they extended the invitation to include the discussion of possibly establishing a peace park inside the DMZ of the Korean peninsula. The meeting was scheduled to start in Hanoi on 25 August. The ROK Government was to send a delegation led by Chong Nae-kwon, chief of the Foreign Ministry's Science and Environment Section, but decided not to send its delegation when it heard of North Korea's refusal to attend the meeting.

An agreement on establishing a natural park on 450,000-hectares (approximately 120,000 pyong) on the borders of three Indo-Chinese countries—Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos—is to be formally signed at the Hannoi conference.

S-N Sports Officials Fail To Meet at Olympics

SK2607022692 Seoul YONHAP in English 0053 GMT 26 Jul 92

[Text] Barcelona, July 25 (OANA-YONHAP)—Inter-Korean sports ministers' talks expected at the Olympics opening ceremony was aborted Saturday [25 July] when North Korean official failed to show up.

North Korean Sports Minister Kim Yu-sun did not appear at the opening ceremony or at a reception, South Korean officials said.

Kim and his South Korean counterpart Yi Chin-sam were expected to talk about resuming inter-Korean sports talks suspended last August after a North Korean judoka defected to Seoul.

They had already met at Alberville during the Winter Olympics and agreed in principle to resume the talks, but there has not been any follow-up.

"I heard back at Alberville that Kim is suffering from high blood pressure. I am concerned that his health conditions may have worsened," Yi told reporters.

Meanwhile, North Korea said it will not host the 1995 Winter Asian Games for "environmental reasons."

Yi Myong-song, head of the North Korean Olympic delegation, said international environment organizations urged Pyongyang to protect the rich nature at Samjiyon, the proposed site of the Winter Asian games.

North Korea decided to take the recommendation and give up hosting the games, Yi said.

Pyongyang will soon notify the Olympic Council of Asia (OCA) of its decision, he said.

ROK Not Ready for Chemical Arms Pact Impact

SK2707002992 Seoul YONHAP in English 0002 GMT 27 Jul 92

[Text] Seoul, July 27 (OANA-YONHAP)—South Korea's 50 billion U.S. dollar chemical market and billion dollars more of related exports are at stake from a global chemical weapons ban accord due at the end of this year.

South Korea told the Conference on Disarmament meeting in Geneva last week, the first in which countries could announce their positions, that it would accept the accord draft as it is with scores of other nations.

The centerpiece of the accord is a pledge by all owner countries of chemical weapons to destroy them within 10 years while non-owners promise not to develop them.

Key parts for countries like South Korea, although less played up at this point, are strict regulations on sales and use of some 20 chemicals used in the weapons-making and also applied commercially in auto and electronics manufacturing process, fabric dyes and pesticides.

The draft on the chemical weapons ban treaty was prepared in June, and its wide acceptance at last week's meeting virtually guarantees its approval by the U.N. General Assembly.

The treaty will be opened for signing from December and it will take affect two years later on condition that at least 65 nations sign it.

South Korea's main concern is with regulations on large-quantity transfer of chemicals, requiring detailed sales and use report from both exporting and importing countries.

According to the draft agreement, nations suspected of unreported transfer activities are subject to inspection.

A Foreign Ministry initial report, compiled after meetings with related ministries and chemical industrial leaders, points out some major negative impacts.

The reporting regime may force open industrial research secrets including facilities and their operation records. This may lead to industrial monopoly by advanced nations.

It will limit and delay availability of the needed chemical products although they are intended solely for commercial use, hurting South Korea's export activities.

The current process is already time-consuming since the United States, Japan and Germany, major sellers to South Korea, require prior permit before export.

A more technical problem is South Korea's low productivity rate when using same amount of materials as other countries.

Advanced nations can turn 90 percent of chemical raw materials into product form while the rate is about 80 percent for South Korea. Having to account for the 10 percent gap every time will be no easy task, according to the report.

Other countries have long been preparing for the treaty, holding regular talks for the past few years between the government and industry leaders and inviting businessmen to attend negotiations meetings on the treaty.

"We have just begun assessing possible impact of the treaty on South Korea, and we are not quite ready to say anything or do anything definite," Cho kyu-hyong, director of Security Policy Department at the Foreign Ministry, says.

First meeting of such kind was held late last year, and the second just last month. They were mostly for exchange of information rather than seeking countermeasures.

A third, more in-depth meeting is scheduled sometime next month before the treaty draft is approved by the U.N. General Assembly.

"There are still debates on pros and cons of joining the treaty. The principle of preventing weapons proliferation is respectable, but from economic perspective, the principle is ambiguous," Cho says.

ROK, EC Agree on Basic Relations Treaty

SK2507102192 Seoul YONHAP in English 0941 GMT 25 Jul 92

[Text] Manila, July 25 (YONHAP)—South Korea and the European Community (EC) agreed to sign a treaty on basic relations as early as possible Saturday [25 July] at a meeting of Korean Foreign Minister Yi Sang-ok and his British counterpart Douglas Hurd.

They also decided to draw up a science and technology agreement between South Korea and the EC to enhance the bilateral cooperation around November this year.

Hurd told Yi that the relations between the EC and North Korea would not improve substantially as far as North Korea didn't accept the inter-Korean nuclear inspections.

Currently, Britain is chairnation of the EC.

Yi also met with Australian Foreign Minister Gareth Evans and they discussed matters of mutual concerns including the issue of North Korea's nucler development.

Meanwhile, the two-way foreign ministers' talks between South Korea and the United States was delayed to Sunday due to the snarled schedule of U.S. Foreign Minister James Baker.

Justice Ministry Reshuffles Senior Officials

SK2507023792 Seoul YONHAP in English 0135 GMT 25 Jul 92

[Text] Seoul, July 25 (YONHAP)—The Justice Ministry has undertaken a sweeping personnel reshuffle involving some 30 senior posts, including chief public and district prosecutors, effective on July 29, ministry sources said Saturday [25 July].

In the reshuffle, Kim To-un, the district prosecutor in Pusan, was named senior chief public prosecutor in Taejon, a new post.

The ministry also named Chon Chae-ki, Seoul district prosecutor, senior chief public prosecutor in Taegu, and Sin Kun, chief of the Central Investigation Department of the Supreme Public Prosecutor's Office, senior chief public prosecutor in Kwangju.

It promoted Pak Chong-chol, senior chief public prosecutor in Taegu, to head of the judicial research and training institute, and Yi Kun-kae, head of the Public Security Department of the Supreme Public Prosecutor's Office, to chief of the Seoul Public Prosecutor's office.

New Assistant Foreign Minister Appointed

SK2707104392 Seoul YONHAP in English 0643 GMT 27 Jul 92

[Text] Seoul, July 27 (YONHAP)—Shin Ki-pok, deputy chief of the South Korean Permanent Mission to the United Nations, was named assistant foreign minister for political affairs Monday [27 July] in a reshuffle of three senior diplomats.

In addition, Ambassador to Kuwait So Pyong-yong was appointed to fill Shin's UN post and Assistant Minister Chang Man-sun is expected to be assigned to the ministry's Institute of Foreign Affairs and National Security.

A graduate of Seoul National University, Shin, 57, joined the ministry in 1962. He served as the director-general of the ministry's International Organizations and Treaties Bureau and was consul-general in Cairo before being named deputy head of the UN Mission in June 1990.

So, 57, is a graduate of Yonsei University. He also joined the ministry in 1962. He served as consul-general in Vancouver, Canada, and director-general of the Asian Affairs Bureau before becoming ambassador to Kuwait in May 1989.

Kim Tae-chung on Plans for Presidency

SK1707150592 Seoul SINDONG-A in Korean Jun 92 pp 148-155

[Article by Kim Tae-chung, co-chairman of the Democratic Party: "I Will Use 'Democratic Government' as the Cornerstone of Unification"]

[Text] What is Korea's goal as we face the 21st century? How must we reform our government so as to arrive at that goal?

If the Democratic Party [DP] assumes power, I am fully confident that we can launch the "era of the great Korean race" through our five-year term. What do I mean by the era of the great Korean race? This entails five goals: to realize completely democratic politics; to enter the ranks of the eight great world economic powers; to attain social justice; to accomplish first-stage unification through a republican union; and to construct a moral, developed country. The following are my thoughts on these areas.

Realization of Completely Democratic Politics

From the moment Marx proclaimed the Communist Manifesto in 1848, the confrontation between socialism and capitalism continued for nearly 150 years. As confirmed by today's history, the only parties able to survive this process of confrontation have been the liberal democratic and social democratic parties of Western society, where democracy had been achieved.

Cases of both capitalism and socialism without democracy have failed. This can be seen early on with both Hitler and Japanese militarism. Both systems met a wretched downfall after forcefully pursuing monopolistic capitalism. The failure of capitalism in the Middle East, Asia, and the many countries of Africa also attests to this fact. The communist socialism of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe was one great page in history that greatly shocked the people of the world. Its failure too was eventually because of failure to implement democracy.

That said, why is it that with democracy, countries succeed, and without it, they fail? The basic reason is extremely clear. It is because within a democracy, the contradictions that are inherent in any system are rectified through public debate and voting, thus enabling the system to purify itself.

Under a democratic system, the government's intentions are not simply passed on to the general public in a one-way flow. It is through feedback in which public opinion flows back up to the government that the government is able to obtain the opinions of the people and integrate them into policy. Thus, there is room for correction before a country is led to ruin. A country can quickly set itself in the direction of development and thus is able to prevent failure.

Democracy and market economics can be called two sides of the same coin. When there is democracy, one cannot help but select a market economy. A market economy working together with democracy as one has brought victory to socialist countries practicing democracy as well as capitalist countries practicing democracy.

It is imperative for our country to implement a democratic system and democratic politics close to what the

West has. If we, the DP, assume power, we will fully implement the local autonomous government system. We will either reform or abolish the National Security Law, realize the neutralization of the police, guarantee the freedom of labor union activities, and free all political prisoners. Simultaneously, we will pursue politics of consensus after assuming power out of consideration of the fact that we only have one-third of the National Assembly seats. This also will serve to unite this country's people, who have been divided by the manipulation of regional sentiments by the weak regimes of the past. We will implement the nationwide cabinet system to achieve true stability, forming a nationwide cabinet of not only bipartisan forces but also one in which people from all regions can participate.

Although there will be occasional problems, we will consider a means by which ministers, vice ministers, and public officials are appointed based on proportional representation by region to enhance the people's unity and to resolve the problem of regionalism. Simultaneously, we will expand this politics of consensus to include all sectors of government administration so that the government conducts its business through discussions and agreement with the citizens. We will also actively assist and lead the way so that the practice of reaching agreement through discussions and bargaining takes root in labor-management relations as well.

We must never forget, however, that democracy can only grow and function effectively when there is order. To achieve order, we must eradicate all heinous crimes so that the people may rest at ease. Towards this end, there is an absolute need to strengthen the investigative capabilities of the police and to obtain the people's cooperation. To strengthen their investigative abilities, the police mush become completely neutral. The police must work towards avoiding becoming the "police of a specific regime." This point is true not only in terms of law and order but also in the democratization of politics. Because this still remains as a requisite condition, the police must become absolutely neutral.

Entering the Ranks of the Eight Great Economic Powers

Our country indeed faces a very serious crisis. It has reached the point where this Asian Dragon is now being derided as having shrunken to become a mudfish. Our economy's future is incredibly dismal. Domestically, prices are skyrocketing, speculation is rampant, and medium-size and small companies are going bankrupt almost daily. Internationally, imports have risen extraordinarily, with the majority of these being wasteful and extravagant consumption that exacerbates our trade deficit. Simultaneously, our exports in the area of labor-intensive goods are being surpassed by China and Southeast Asian nations, while technology-centered goods are losing in competition with developed countries. This puts us in a true predicament.

To solve these economic difficulties, we must reach a truly big decision. Above all else, a democratic government and one with strong leadership must emerge to solve the basic problem. We need a government that pursues policies with consistency. The government must maintain its democratic posture. The government should not restrain nor interfere in businesses' free activities. What this implies is that by no means should the government deliberately attempt to control enterprises through the tax system. Maximum effort must go into preserving businesses' autonomy while providing freedom for labor union activities. On the other hand, policies must be followed without fail once they have been decided.

Secondly, prices must be absolutely controlled. To control prices, the budget must be reduced and the massive increase of the money supply must be controlled. While it is necessary to block speculation and to eliminate conspicuous consumption, the government must set the example. The one area of prices that most directly affects the lives of the common masses is in terms of the shopping basket. The prices of agricultural and fishery goods must be stabilized. To do this, it is necessary to improve the distribution system so as to prevent the exorbitant profits of middlemen. Here, it would be desirable for the direct sales system of the Agriculture, Livestock, and Fisheries Cooperative to be actively employed in rural and urban areas. In this manner, farmers may receive a proper price for their goods and consumers can purchase goods at a lower price. Wholesale agriculture and fish markets similar to the Karaktong Market need to be established in most large cities throughout the country.

Third, a technology acquisition policy must be pursued above all else. This is needed even before price stability to strengthen our competitiveness. Currently, our investment in technology development totals only 3 percent of the GNP. This is incredibly inadequate compared to developed nations. It must be increased to a level over 5 percent of the GNP. The treatment of technicians and scientists must be greatly improved. We must provide them with positive motivation to work hard at the development of science and technology by improving their social status.

In the area of labor-management relations, we must absolutely abandon the mindset of the past that depended on low wages to increase exports, thus expanding only the profits of the companies. Although the government is pressing ahead with the total wage system, I believe that this system is wrong. The issue of wages must be left to free, autonomous negotiations between labor and management.

We also must realize that by no means are high wages harmful. Even though companies may pay high wages, there is no problem whatsoever if the productivity of their workers increases and the profits of that company increase commensurately. Those involved in the garment industry in Italy, for example, earn around four times the amount textile workers in our country do. Yet does Italy not dominate the world market in high-class textile products?

To accomplish this, companies need to devote wholehearted efforts into technology development. We must work at producing the world's best and most inexpensive goods. We also must prevent companies from turning their attention to speculation. Businessmen must awaken to the fact that in the end, aside from earning money through the honest, diligent, and capable operation of their companies, no other types of unearned income will be tolerated.

In particular, appropriate taxes must be unsparingly assessed on the enormous amounts of unearned income accumulated by large enterprises through such means as land speculation. This will make it clear that no matter how much land one has, it cannot be a means to make money.

Next, medium-size and small companies must be developed so that they can succeed in the world market. We are now at a point in time different from the past when producing large volumes of a small number of products was the rule. We have entered an era where production of small quantities of a large number of products is the way to success. Thus, it is imperative that we change to an economic system centered around medium-size and small companies to adapt to changes in the world economic system. We must win in the world economic war by intelligently using our human resources, resources that possess high levels of education, industriousness, and creativity.

Currently, Taiwan has approximately 90,000 medium-size and small companies which are succeeding. We must deploy our 100,000 medium-size and small companies on the export battle line. Even if a large corps of medium-size and small enterprises only exports an average of 1 million dollars worth of goods per company annually, cumulatively this can amount to exports of approximately 1 trillion dollars. With so many medium-size and small enterprises already exporting $50 and $100 million annually at this time, I believe that this is a thoroughly realistic goal that needs only the government's determination and policy support.

In addition, if we work to encourage large enterprises to specialize in at least one world-class product which they actively export, it would be no difficulty for large enterprises to export up to $1 trillion as well. If we are able, during the five years of the next regime, to arrive at an export goal of $2 trillion annually, we can boldly enter the ranks of the world's eight greatest economies with the Group of 7 of the United States, Japan, Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, and Canada.

While our first priority must be given to assisting medium-size and small companies, we must quickly solve the various problems facing these companies, such as an inability to provide collateral, bottlenecks in technology development, various disadvantages incurred while subcontracting for large enterprises, labor shortages, and difficulties in obtaining loans for business-operating capital. We must, I believe, either establish a bank dedicated solely to medium-size and small companies, or create a functioning "medium-size and small company bureau" within the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. While, as promised, the government must quickly open second and third banks for medium-size and small companies, in particular to help those in the provincial areas; at the very least a plan must be pursued to establish a minimum of one such bank in each city and province. Also, a plan must be considered to give the Korean Federation of Small Businesses the authority to effectively provide capital loans to medium-size and small companies by allowing it to participate in business loans either through the Industrial Bank of Korea or other city banks.

Although there may be many interpretations of what constitutes a righteous society, in a word it involves providing each person with a proper share for one's efforts. A teacher must be given a teacher's share, and a farmer must be given a farmer's share.

This is not to suggest, of course, that each person be given the same share. It is proper to give an adult a full bowl of rice and a child a half bowl. Each person must be given the share one deserves. When this happens, there is no dissatisfaction in society, and stability will follow.

What is needed above all else to create a just society is to create a society in which honest and diligent people succeed. We cannot afford a society that rewards evil people. In today's society, we cannot simply have the next generation wait for a victory of justice. We must show them evil being defeated right before our very eyes.

The state also must show deep consideration for the estranged class. Priority must be given to the estranged class, a class that includes the medium-size and small companies estranged by large conglomerates and includes workers, farmers, urban masses, handicapped, elderly, orphans, and women. They must be given their proper share. Our welfare budget remains at levels of a backward nation. It must be brought up to at least a level suitable for a semideveloped nation. Efforts must be made not only in the budget formulation process but also in the legal system as well to actively pursue means by which to systematically guarantee benefits for the estranged class.

Additionally, within a just society there must be a firm establishment of a respect for life. Respect for life does not mean simply human life, but includes all living organisms. Today, all living organism in this country are screaming out daily, suffering great agony because the environment is being destroyed by humans. We must show reverence for these life forms as well, guarding and protecting them.

Realization of a Republican Union

I have proposed many policies for unification with a love and affection for our people ever since I ran in the 1971 election. I cannot tell you how much suffering I have endured because of this. Not only did I spend time in prison, but I was also persecuted to the point of receiving a death sentence. I even became a subject of evil propaganda questioning my ideology. Because of my inner convictions and because of my love for my country, however, I did not succumb to those forces one bit.

Now, some twenty years later, everything that I had advocated is coming to fruition. I had previously called for across-the-board exchanges between the South and the North; today, the South and the North are making agreements based on the above progress. I had advocated trade with Communist countries; now, we are at a point where even diplomatic relations are being established. I had insisted that the four superpowers guarantee peace on the Korean peninsula; this now has become common sense. Today, both North and South Korea have accepted simultaneous entry into the United Nations. I had previously advocated pursuing a three-stage unification plan according the principles of peaceful coexistence, peaceful exchange, and peaceful unification. Here, both the prime minister and minister of the National Unification Board of the No Tae-u regime have come to the National Assembly and testified that my unification plan is the most appropriate and reasonable.

The republican union [konghwaguk yonhapje] that I have discussed would accomplish the first stage of my three-stage unification plan. A republican union would consist of an equal number of representatives from both North and South and create a state federalist union. This union would accomplish a loosely formed unification to carry out joint efforts between the two nations for realizing the three principles of peaceful coexistence, peaceful exchange, and peaceful unification. However, with the unified government being the culmination of the first stage of unification, it would have legal qualifications recognized by both North and South. It would allow both North and South, as independent nations, to maintain their existing authority in diplomacy, national defense, and internal affairs.

Once this first stage has been accomplished and is functioning, then the second stage would be one of federation; then two regions with local autonomous governments could be realized. At this time, the coalition government would have authority in national defense and foreign affairs matters, while the regional autonomous governments would handle internal affairs alone. This is a system similar to the federal system of the United States, and is similar to the Koryo Confederation that President Kim Il-song discusses. The third stage would be complete unification with one country, one government. We must learn from the experiences of Germany. First, by thoroughly practicing democracy and obtaining prosperity and welfare, West Germany was able to spontaneously and strongly rally the people around the government. This made the citizens of East Germany venerate and at the same time envy West Germany, hungering for a system similar to West Germany's. That was the number one reason for Germany's success in easily obtaining unification.

Second, West Germany never had a plan aimed at unification through absorption. It simply realized that by pursuing peaceful exchange and coexistence, unification would eventually become possible at some time. It was in this manner that the citizens of East Germany voluntarily requested unification with West Germany.

Learning from West Germany's example, we must first implement thorough democratic reforms within South Korea. Second, we must implement a gradual policy limited to preparing for unification, without applying any pressure to North Korea or without putting the North Korean regime into any kind of predicament. This testifies to the appropriateness of my theory of a three-stage unification, the phased unification plan that I have proposed.

I believe that once a democratic government takes power, then the first stage "republican union" could be adequately realized with the constant effort of that government. Nearly all the obstacles that have blocked unification in the past have disappeared. The cold war era with a world divided into two diametrically opposed camps antagonistically facing each other has ended. Neither the Soviet Union [as published] nor China has the strength to dominate North Korea. There are also limits to the amount of influence the United States can exercise over us. Both North and South are gradually discovering their common interests: if the two join together, it will be profitable to each. If not, both sides will suffer. North Korea is headed down the road of basic change with its entry into the United Nations. North Korea has come to the point where its opening to the outside world is unavoidable. This is because doing so is the only way for it to survive. Is this not visible through North Korea's hasty pursuit of diplomatic relations with either Japan or the United States, or its signature of the North-South Agreement? It also is in the process of assenting to mutual nuclear inspections. North Korea's communization of South Korea is neither possible nor something even imaginable.

We must proceed with confidence. Unification of North and South is now just a matter of time. However, we must follow a prudent and sound path towards unification and avoid the undesired side effects of pursuing this goal too rapidly.

Construction of a Moral, Developed Country

We are headed towards becoming a developed country. However, we must avoid becoming an egotistical developed country like the developed countries until now have been. They have colonized the world's underdeveloped countries and sacrificed them for the sole sake of their own people's well-being. In some ways, it is no exaggeration to state that the wealth enjoyed by Western society today has been obtained through the blood, sweat, and tears of the people of underdeveloped nations. We cannot become this type of developed country.

Sweden, while having a population of only 8.5 million people, is a developed society revered by the world today. That it has come to be so derives from its morality. Sweden has devotedly worked for world peace. It only produces weapons for its own country's defense, refusing to export these weapons. Whenever there has been a human rights problem elsewhere in the world, Sweden has risked damage to its own national interests to support the victim. One direct example is the time I was kidnapped by the Korean Central Intelligence Agency in Tokyo and was given the death sentence. Then-Swedish Prime Minister Palme led the fight and, cooperating with both ruling and opposition parties, saved my life.

Sweden has also used all of its power to provide economic support to underdeveloped countries. We must follow this example. Because of the egotistical posture of today's developed nations, the debts of underdeveloped nations grow daily and their economies worsen.

We must become a moral developed country both on an international and a domestic level. Although I earlier pointed out several areas of reform, we must strongly pursue a "new humanitarianism" that realizes social justice, respects humanity, and respects all forms of life. Above all else, education is most important. We must teach our children from a young age to follow this direction. The older generation must be a role model as well. The ultimate goal of our nation must not be "how well can we live?" but rather, "how properly can we live?"

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Premier Praises China's Stand Over Spratlys

BK2507154292 Kuala Lumpur Radio Malaysia Network in Malay 1430 GMT 25 Jul 92

[Text] Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir Mohamed says China's readiness to hold talks to resolve the overlapping claims to the Spratly Islands is a good development. He added that he wished to thank China's leaders for taking into acount the views of ASEAN countries.

He said he is aware now that the United States no longer has a base in Southeast Asia because they had to withdraw their armada from the region.

He also said countries in the region should prove to the world that they were capable of safeguarding peace in the region without outside interference.

He was speaking to newsmen in Alor Setar today in response to remarks made by Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen on the Spratlys issue at the 25th ASEAN foreign ministers meeting in Manila on Tuesday [21 Jul].

Dr. Mahathir expressed confidence that the claim over Spratlys could be resolved through negotiations based on legal factors, and said it would be good for everyone.

Malaysia, he said, did not harbor any doubts over China's sincerity in wanting to resolve the Spratlys problem.

On Khmer Rouge's refusal to honor the Paris peace agreement on Cambodia, Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir said that the Khmer Rouge should realize that the aggressive tactics they use would be met with agression in return.

Defense Minister Denies Arms Report

BK2407162092 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 23 Jul 92 p 5

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Wed—Defense Minister Datuk Sri Najib Tun Abdul Razak said the allegation by a British newspaper, the OBSERVER, that its former prime minister Margaret Thatcher was involved in corrupt practice in an arms deal worth billions of rinngit with Malaysia, was not true.

He was replying [in Parliament] to Dr. Kua Kia Soong (DAP [Democratic Action Party]-Petaling) who asked whether the ministry was aware that the newspaper had accused Mrs. Thatcher of corrupt practice in securing the Memorandum of Understanding to sell the arms.

Najib said the armed forces was undergoing modernization to counter external threats.

He said Malaysia had set aside $6.01 billion for defense spending under the Sixth Malaysia Plan.

"There must be a balance between development and security. We cannot rule out the possibility of geopolitical changes," he said.

PM Criticizes Foreign Press on Kelantan

BK2507162692 Hong Kong AFP in English 0955 GMT 25 Jul 92

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, July 25 (AFP)—Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamed charged Saturday that the foreign press was praising a rival party's government in Malaysia's northeastern Kelantan state in an attempt to wreck Muslim unity in the country.

He said that the western press particularly disliked Islamic fundamentalists but had showered praise on the only Malaysian state government ruled by the opposition fundamentalist Parti Islam (PAS).

"Some sectors overseas want us to face problems and disunite like in Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and the former Soviet Union," BERNAMA NEWS AGENCY quoted Mahathir as saying at a function of the United Malays National Organisation (UMNO).

PAS, which came to power in Kelantan in 1990 elections, is bitterly opposed to UMNO, the dominant party in the National Front coalition government and of which Mahathir is president.

Mahathir said that writers from several foreign magazines had visited Kelantan and filed reports that it was a moderate regime which did not oppress anyone, "but in actual fact, they want to see more conflicts among the Muslims."

"The Kelantan government welcomed these people although they used to describe these magazines as anti-Islam," he said.

Mahathir said the PAS government had become "hotheaded because they thought they got the support of the international community."

Recently, the Kelantan government barricaded roads leading to the site of a Kuala Lumpur-sponsored dam project to back its demand for compensation linked to state water rights.

It removed the barricades last week only after the federal government agreed to pay it 117 million Malaysian dollars (46.8 million U.S.) in yearly installments over 35 years.

Cambodia

Further Reportage on 23 Jul SNC Meeting

Communique Issued

BK2507064292 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0511 GMT 25 Jul 92

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK July 25—A communique of the meeting of the Supreme National Council of Cambodia

(SNC) was issued here Thursday [23 July] after a one-day session held in Phnom Penh under the high presidency of Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

The meeting was also attended by UNTAC's Chief Yasushi Akashi, representatives of the five permanent members of the Security Council of the United Nations and of Indonesia, co-chairman of the Paris conference on Cambodia, as well as a number of observers.

The two-page communique reads as follows:

"Mr. Akashi reported to the SNC that resolution 766 had been unanimously adopted by the Security Council. H.R.H. [His Royal Highness] Prince Norodom Sihanouk expressed his and the three parties' full support for the resolution.

"Mr. Akashi also reported on the current military situation and stated that Phase 2 was functioning in all areas but those controlled by one party. Mr. Akashi expressed concern over continued cease-fire violations and minelaying. Mr. Akasi and H.R.H. Prince Norodom Sihanouk urged one party with utmost seriousness to participate in the Mixed Military Working Group.

"Mr. Khieu Samphan, Mr. Hor Namhong and the representative of the United Kingdom in his capacity as the coordinator of the core group also expressed their views.

1. Management and sustainable exploitation of natural resources in Cambodia:

"Statements were made by H.R.H. Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Mr. Akashi, H.R.H. Prince Norodom Ranariddh, Mr. Ieng Muli, Mr. Hor Namhong, Mr. Khieu Samphan, Mr. Hun Sen and the representative of the United Kingkom in his capacity as the coordinator of the core group.

"Mr. Akashi, recalling the discussion at the SNC meeting on 7 May on the exploitation of natural resources which affects the vital interest and future of the people of Cambodia and may have environmental consequences, recommended the establishment of a technical advisory committee on the management and sustainable exploitation of natural resources.

"H.R.H. Prince Norodom Sihanouk expressed his full support for the recommendation and asked all the parties to nominate their representatives. There was no objection to the recommendation.

2. Foreign forces and foreign residents:

"Statements were made by H.R.H. Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Mr. Akashi, Mr. Khieu Samphan and the representative of the United Kingdom in his capacity as the coordinator of the core group.

"Mr. Akashi pointed out the need to separate the question of foreign forces from that of foreign residents. With regard to foreign forces, Mr. Akashi reported that the government of Vietnam had issued a statement, with a detailed list, declaring that all Vietnamese forces had been withdrawn and that no Vietnamese forces had been reintroduced into Cambodia since then. However, Mr. Akashi stated that UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] was determined to verify that all foreign forces, advisers and military personnel had left Cambodia and that it would undertake any investigation required. Mr. Akashi stressed the need to provide UNTAC with tangible evidence and the necessary assistance.

"With regard to foreign residents, Mr. Akashi, while pointing out that the primary responsibility on this issue rested with the Cambodians themselves, stressed that the problem was a long term one and a solution would require a large measure of tolerance and understanding by all concerned. Mr. Akashi requested all four parties to promote harmony and to refrain from taking any action which might arouse racial unrest. H.R.H. Prince Norodom Sihanouk, supporting the statement of Mr. Akashi, stressed the need for harmony and cooperation among neighbors and expressed his objection to all forms of racial discrimination.

3. Other business:

"Mr. Akashi, expressing concern over the marked increase in criminal activity and banditry, reported that a meeting had been convened by UNTAC with the participation of the three parties with the view of finding a practical solution to this problem.

"The next meeting of the SNC will take place on 5 August in Siem Reap [Province]."

Akashi Suggests Environmental Policy

BK2407135792 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1125 GMT 24 Jul 92

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK July 24—Yasushi Akashi, chief of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia [UNTAC], delivered here Thursday a statement to the SNC [Cambodia's Supreme National Council] meeting on management and sustainable exploitation of natural resources in Cambodia.

Following is the full text of the statement:

"At the SNC meeting of 7 May 1992, Mr. Sadry, in my absence, made a statement to the council drawing attention to the issue of the ongoing exploitation of Cambodia's natural resources which, in UNTAC's view, affects the vital interests and future of the people of Cambodia and may have environmental consequences raising serious questions about the reservation of the national patrimony.

"H.R.H. Prince Nordom Sihanouk, head of state and president of the SNC, strongly expressed this view when he pointed out in his message to the world summit on environment in Rio de Janeiro that the uncontrolled logging of forests as well as gem-mining were having disastrous socioeconomic and ecological consequences for the country. Other members of the SNC have also on different occasions expressed concern in this regard.

"On 7 May, the members of the SNC were invited to consider this matter, including the possibility of establishing a mechanism for reviewing the various contracts relating to natural resources. I trust that members of the council have given thought to this question, given its extreme importance.

"Since [words indistinct] ecological issues are involved, it is my view that they must be dealt with in a technical subcommittee before receiving final consideration by the SNC. I accordingly recommend that a technical advisory committee on the management and sustainable exploitation of natural resources be established, and invite herewith the parties of the SNC to nominate members and alternates to the committee, 2 members from the State of Cambodia and 1 member each from the other three parties.

"The committee should attach to it, as required for the conduct of its business, technical specialists in the areas considered, such as environment economists, legal experts, economic geologists, etc., as well as short-term consultants. The assignment of such specialists can be funded by UNDP [UN Development Program], ESCAP [Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific], or other organizations, in response to Program Activity 5.2.4 in the secretary-general's consolidated appeal.

"The above proposal is presented in the same spirit as the other proposals and ideas that I recently put forward in Tokyo, with a view to giving concrete expression to the authority and standing of the SNC.

"The Technical Advisory Committee on the Management and Sustainable Exploitation of Natural Resources should have the following terms of reference:

"—To assess current administrative and commercial practices in the light of the imperative need of achieving sustainable management and use of natural resources in the best interest of the ecology and economy of the country;
"—To collect authoritative and accurate information on all current contracts, leases, or franchises relating to the exploration, production, processing, and marketing of primary natural resources in Cambodia;
"—To examine the environmental impact of such exploration, production and processing;
"—To assess the financial benefits, in terms of tax revenue, lease or franchise charges, derived by Cambodia as a whole from the exploration, production, processing, or marketing of natural resources, taking also into account the relevant world market prices;
"—To review the conclusions reached, in the light of paragraph 9 of the Tokyo proposals, for enhancing the authority of the SNC, and recommend specific measures that should be adopted by the SNC and UNTAC;
"—To make any other recommendations to the SNC and UNTAC that the committee may deem appropriate as a result of its work.

"The director for rehabilitation will convene the meetings of the committee and act as its chairman."

Akashi Cites Khmer Rouge 'Breaches'

BK2507074192 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0400 GMT 25 Jul 92

[Text] Phnom Penh 25 Jul (SPK)—Breaches of cease-fire have continued and increased in number and seriousness, especially in border areas and the regions under the control of the faction of Democratic Kampuchea or the Khmer Rouge in northern Cambodia, Yasushi Akashi pointed out in a statement at a meeting of the Supreme National Council [SNC] in Phnom Penh on 23 July.

Akashi added: Ground troop attacks and indiscriminate shellings with cannons and mortars have been recorded in Phnum Kulen District and Kompong Thom Province, along Route 12, and in the east of Siem Reap Province. Villages continue to be subject to plundering and the people have further been robbed of their money, cattle, and rice.

Mines continue to be laid, and the most recent and serious case was reported along Route 12 where a civilian transport bus was destroyed and scores of civilian passengers were killed or wounded. The nature of such activities is evidence of a deliberate policy of terror against the Cambodian populace.

Mr. Akashi said, via UNTAC's contacts with a great many Democratic Kampuchean soldiers, it has been noted that the latter have not been made aware of the peace process as well as UNTAC's real objective and that they have received only false information about UNTAC's intention to implement the Paris accord, specifically concerning the presence of foreign troops in Cambodia.

It is clear that, Mr. Akashi underlined, those erroneous views could be easily corrected if the Democratic Kampuchean soldiers received from their leaders accurate information instead of the inflammatory remarks broadcast by the "Voice of Democratic Kampuchea."

As for the demining operation, the UNTAC head reported that 500 personnel have been assigned to this job, but the army of Democratic Kampuchea has refused to participate in the demining operation or to mark the minefields in the regions under its control.

The UNTAC head mentioned that the three other factions have continued, however, to regroup in cantonments and disarm their troops, and that up to 21 July, a total of 15,440 troops with their armaments have been cantoned.

The Mixed Military Working Group has already stopped its work for seven weeks so far due to the absenteeism of the representatives of the army of Democratic Kampuchea, Mr. Akashi added.

Khieu Samphan Speaks at Meeting

BK2507035092 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 24 Jul 92

[Text] On 23 July, at a meeting of the Supreme National Council [SNC] at Khemarin Palace, His Excellency [H.E.] Khieu Samphan, chairman of the Party of Democratic Kampuchea and SNC member, gave an address dealing with the recent resolution of the UN Security Council [UNSC], of which the following are excerpts.

H.E. Khieu Samphan said: In my message dated 18 July 1992 to the chairman of the UNSC and the secretary general, I informed them of the situation in Cambodia as follows:

I. The Cambodian people and the Cambodian national resistance movement very much want all the clauses of the Paris agreement correctly implemented without bias, particularly the two basic issues on the verification that all foreign forces are withdrawn from Cambodia and that they do not return and the role of the SNC as the legitimate and the sole source of power in Cambodia during the transitional period.

II. Nine months have elapsed since this agrement was signed. The Cambodian people and the Cambodian national resistance movement are very worried to observe that these two key issues of the agreement have not yet been implemented and that the SNC does not currently function because of a lack of power and a lack of means to carry out its lofty mandate as granted by the agreement.

For this reason, the SNC cannot cooperate with the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia [UNTAC] to supervise the withdrawal of all types of foreign forces from Cambodia.

III. The current situation in Cambodia is this:

1. Vietnamese forces continue to occupy Cambodia under the so-called Phnom Penh Government Vietnam set up at the end of 1978 to use as a tool of aggression and occupation in Cambodia. Everyone acknowledges that this so-called Phnom Penh Government is illegal and in flagrant violation of the Paris agreement.

2. Vietnamese aggressor forces continue to launch military operations to attack the Democratic Kampuchean forces and successively bring in troops from Vietnam.

3. Vietnamese cadres, who are experts in overt and covert war and have disguised themselves as civilians, continue to organize, consolidate, and expand Vietnamese networks of authority in Cambodia and continue to organize and lead Vietnamese settlers who currently number nearly 2 million.

4. Vast numbers of Vietnamese settlers continue to incessantly flow into Cambodia as part of a Vietnamization policy to transform Cambodia into a second Kampuchea Kraom [former Cambodian territory now part of south Vietnam].

5. Nearly 1 million Vietnamese settlers have been granted Cambodian nationality by the so-called Phnom Penh Government to enable them to vote in the forthcoming election in Cambodia.

6. Vietnam has used force to annex part of Cambodia's territory by redrawing land and sea borders.

IV. For this reason, there is no peace, security, and national reconciliation yet in Cambodia. This situation results from the fact that the Paris agreement has not yet been comprehensively implemented without bias, particularly the key issues of the agreement—namely, the one on the verification that all types of foreign forces are withdrawn from Cambodia and do not return and the one on the role of the SNC as the legitimate and the sole source of power in Cambodia. To this day, it is the so-called government propped up by Vietnam that continues to function as a government of Cambodia.

Finally, I would like to add that to resolve this serious situation, the Party of Democratic Kampuchea [PDK] has put forward successive proposals, particularly the ones dated 27 June and 12 July, in a spirit to get the agreement correctly implemented without bias. These proposals would allow everyone to quickly enter the second phase.

The second phase is part of the Paris agreement, The PDK has never rejected this. However, going into this second phase without implementing the two key points, particularly the one dealing with the non-presence of the Vietnam-installed Phnom Penh Government, is putting Cambodia under the so-called Phnom Penh Government. In practice this means allowing Vietnam to occupy Cambodia because this so-called Phnom Penh Government is Vietnam's tool of aggression.

Despite the UNSC resolution, we continue to believe that the United Nations, the UNSC, and the secretary general will continue to support, as in the past, our just cause for Cambodia's independence, peace, and national reconciliation so that every clause of the Paris agreement is implemented equally.

It is in this spirit that we hope that our proposal dated 12 July 1992 will become a major item on the agenda of future SNC meetings, as Akashi promised us when we held talks with him yesterday, 22 July, at the UNTAC office at Vat Phnum.

Khieu Samphan Replies to UNTAC Chief's Message

BK2507021592 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 24 Jul 92

[Text] On 22 July, His Excellency [H.E.] Khieu Samphan sent a message replying to a letter by H.E. Akashi, chief of the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia [UNTAC], which wrongly accuses the Democratic Kampuchean radio. Here is the essence of H.E. Khieu Samphan's message:

To H.E. Yasushi Akashi, special representative of the UN secretary general and UNTAC chief, Phnom Penh

Your Excellency: I have the honor to refer to your letter dated 20 July 1992 in which you expressed your view on the broadcast of the Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia radio.

I. I am very glad that you stressed that you never said that there are no Vietnamese in Cambodia and also that UNTAC will continue to make serious efforts to ensure that foreign forces are withdrawn from Cambodia.

Concerning your proposal that we provide evidence of Vietnamese presence, you are well aware of the view and stance of the Party of Democratic Kampuchea [PDK] on the meaning of foreign forces, measures to control the withdrawal of foreign forces, and the role of the Supreme National Council in supervising these foreign forces' withdrawal. I will not talk about these again.

In this letter, I would only like to note that foreign newspapers, radios, and televisions have never failed to mention that you, and those in charge of UNTAC, have specified that there are no Vietnamese forces in Cambodia. UNTAC has never issued any denials about these reports. You have not dealt with our radio the same way.

This radio is very small compared to the countries signing the Paris agreement which have constantly attacked Democratic Kampuchea. Our station cannot become a machine feeding wrong information to mislead others. Our radio's strength is based on the truth our people, being victims of a situation which has dragged on for nearly 14 years, know.

II. Almost daily, various newspapers reported statements by this or that UNTAC spokesman which are all propaganda against Democratic Kampuchea. Events reported in order to attack Democratic Kampuchea are sometimes based on exaggerations and are sometimes simply made up.

III. According to recent reports, General Michel Loridon, UNTAC deputy military commander, clearly pronounced his views on the role to be played by UNTAC—that is, to eliminate the Democratic Kampuchean forces. Through this view we can conclude that the main goal of this general, Michel Loridon, during his mission in Cambodia, is to smash Democratic Kampuchea.

IV. The Cambodian people and the Cambodian national resistance forces make a clear distinction between the Vietnamese aggressors and the Vietnamese people. Otherwise, the Cambodian people and the Cambodian national resistance forces could not have received assistance from the United Nations and the international community during the struggles of the past 14 years.

A. At the Paris conference on the Cambodian problem, a clear definition was given to the five types of Vietnamese forces and Vietnamese settlers falling within the framework of Article 59 of the 12 August 1949 Geneva Convention dealing with the protection of civilians during a war.

B. Democratic Kampuchea has frequently stated its policy toward neighboring countries and countries the world over based on the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

V. You are aware of the current situation in Cambodia, namely:

1. Vietnamese forces continue to occupy Cambodia under the so-called Phnom Penh Government which Vietnam has installed since 1979 and has used as a tool of invasion and occupation in Cambodia.

2. Vietnamese forces continue to launch operations against the Democratic Kampuchean forces and continue to bring in troops from Vietnam to Cambodia.

3. Vietnamese cadres, who are experts in overt and covert war and have disguised themselves as civilians, continue to run, consolidate, and expand Vietnamese networks of authority in Cambodia and to organize and lead nearly 2 million Vietnamese settlers—that is, nearly one fourth of the entire Cambodian people in Cambodia.

4. Vietnam continues to constantly bring in vast numbers of Vietnamese settlers as part of the policy to Vietnamize Cambodia and transform Cambodia into a second Kampuchea Kraom [former Cambodian territory now part of south Vietnam].

Note: Some countries are rich and far more developed than Cambodia, but have refused to accept foreigners coming into their countries illegally. These countries have used absolute measures to expel foreigners.

5. Nearly 1 million Vietnamese settlers have been granted Cambodian nationality by the Phnom Penh regime to vote in the forthcoming election in Cambodia.

6. On top of this, Vietnam has redrawn the border annexing much of Cambodia's land and sea.

It is this unjust situation, about which everyone knows, that the Cambodian people oppose. It is a struggle for Cambodia's survival and not an empty anti-Vietnam crusade. It certainly is not narrow-minded racism. How can the Cambodian people be accused of narrow-minded racism if these people are victims of foreign aggression and invasion? The foreign aggresors are not only narrow-minded racists but are also Vietnamizing Cambodia—that is, destroying the entire Cambodian nation. It is the people making accusations against Democratic Kampuchea on all issues and those calling Democratic Kampuchea by the derogatory Khmer Rouge appellation, and even using this name at official meetings, who are undeniably racists.

VI. Concerning the implementation of the entire Paris agreement, the PDK has announced its stance and is waiting for an appropriate answer from Your Excellency to its 12 July 1992 proposal.

Please accept my high consideration.

Ministry Says Khmer Rouge Killed Vietnamese

BK2507061692 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 0430 GMT 25 Jul 92

["Denial of the Ministry of National Security"; dated 25 July 1992—read by announcer]

[Text] A number of Western radios and newspapers recently reported that an armed group fired on Vietnamese civilians, killing eight in a village in Kampot Province.

The National Security would like to confirm that this incident did take place at the head of a bridge outside Banteay Meas District seat in Kampot Province, at point 57/79 (O Ku), on 21 July 1992 at 2000. It was caused by about 50 armed people from the Khmer Rouge side.

After 23 October 1991, the State of Cambodia side has made efforts to abide by and correctly implement the peace agreement with goodwill. Human rights is one of the points we have fully implemented. Since 13 June 1992, the stage to implement the agreement's second phase, the Cambodian People's Army has been successively put in cantonment in accordance with UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia [UNTAC]'s program.

On the contrary, other parties, particularly the Khmer Rouge side, have grossly violated the agreement by raising many pretexts, including the presence of Vietnamese troops and Vietnamese settlers on Cambodian territory, to hinder the implementation of the agreement, although UNTAC has stated that there are no Vietnamese troops on Cambodian territory.

It is obvious that following the 23 October 1991 agreement, military violations by the Khmer Rouge side have successively taken place in a number of areas under the State of Cambodia side's control, causing disasters to people's property and lives, including monks, such as the incident involving the killing of eight Vietnamese civilians in Banteay Meas District, Kampot Province, which was carried out by Khmer Rouge forces commanded by (Paet) whom people know is the one in charge.

The National Security would like to categorically deny that the above activity was carried out by the state authority or armed forces of the State of Cambodia side. It is the Khmer Rouge side alone which is responsible for this savage act, the real aim of which is to continue to sow destruction on the people legally living on Cambodian territory.

The State of Cambodia's Constitution, Article 5, says that the state implements a policy of solidarity and equality among all nationalities living in the Cambodian community. All nationalities should love one another and assist one another. Derogatory and oppressive acts and discrimination against various nationalities are forbidden.

The National Security Ministry would like to denounce this brutal and savage act as a gross violation of the agreement and all citizen's legal right to live on Cambodian territory. This is legitimate.

[Dated] Phnom Penh 25 July 1992.

Chakkrapong Meets Human Rights Mission

BK2507092092 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0450 GMT 25 Jul 92

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK July 25—Deputy prime minister of the State of Cambodia, Prince Norodom Chakkrapong had talks in Phnom Penh Thursday [21 July] with a human rights delegation led by Raoul Jenna, under general secretary of International Federation of Human Rights Organization.

Prince Chakkrapong told the delegation of the Phnom Penh government's efforts to implement the Paris peace agreement and to pursue democracy in Cambodia.

Referring to human rights in Cambodia, Prince Chakkrapong said the State of Cambodia has been closely cooperating with the International Committee of Red Cross, UNAMIC [UN Advance Mission in Cambodia] and UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] and has so far released all political and war prisoners in the presence of UNTAC chief, Yasushi Akashi and Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Cambodian head of state and chairman of SNC [Supreme National Council].

At present, he went on, all Cambodians have been given the rights to set up political parties, establish news media and practise their religious belief.

Prince Chakkrapong also pointed out the slowness in the process of implementing the Paris peace agreement due to continued violations by the Khmer Rouge who had refused to give access to UNTAC supervisers to areas under their control and had no intention to release people under their captivity.

The Khmer Rouge even refused to participate in Phase 2 of the agreement while putting forward unjustifiable preconditions contrary to the Paris peace agreement, the prince said.

He also called on the international community to put pressure on the Khmer Rouge by adopting every possible means to make them fully cooperate with UNTAC and SNC in carrying out the Paris peace agreement.

For his part, Raoul Jenna thanked the government of the State of Cambodia, especially Prince Chakkrapong for giving his delegation the opportunity to visit Cambodia.

He also expressed his satisfaction with the democratic practice and the respect of human rights of the government of the State of Cambodia.

Former Sihanoukist Forms New Party

BK2507030392 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 25 Jul 92 p 4

[Interview under the "Asia Pacific Focus" rubric with Chak Saroeun, leader of Action for Democracy and Development Party, by Jacques Bakaert in Bangkok "recently"]

[Text] Political parties are growing in Cambodia like plants after the rainy season. Besides the four original factions, there are now the Liberal Democrat Party of General Sak Sutsakhan, the Khmer Neutral Party of businessman Buor Hell, and the Democrat Party of former prime minister In Tam.

Another political party has been active for quite some time along the Thai-Cambodian border and inside the country, especially in western Cambodia. The Action for Democracy and Development Party (ADD) is led by Chak Saroeun, who served as minister of education and culture for the Sihanoukist faction in the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK).

Born in 1934, he studied at the Institute for Organisation Techniques in Paris (Institut d'Etudes Superieures des Techniques d'Organisation) and was president of the Savings and Credit Bank in Phnom Penh in the Seventies.

Chak Saroeun will soon return to Phnom Penh where he will publicly reveal the existence of the Action for Democracy and Development Party. He talked to the POST in Bangkok recently.

[Jacques Bakaert] Why ADD? Why another party?

[Chak Saroeun] Ever since the birth of the CGDK, we noticed that most members of the nationalist factions were unable to confront the communists on their own ground, especially the Partie of Democratic Kampuchea (PDK). It was both a question of leadership and a lack of political vision. We also realised that the nationalists were lacking the capacity to face the many problems existing in a state of war. Of course war makes everything more difficult.

There was also the question of corruption which was and still is a real problem not only in Phnom Penh but within the nationalist groups as well. During all these years of resistance, the PDK was educating cadres, preparing for future struggle, organising its troops and getting stronger. But there was a decline in the true capabilities of the nationalists, parallel to the growth of the PDK.

Although at the beginning, in 1982, when the CGDK was formed, the balance was pretty good between the Khmer Rouge and the nationalists. After all, the nationalists had a greater potential for popular appeal. Many Cambodians realised the situation, and in the mid-Eighties several Cambodian personalities decided to meet to study alternatives, and finally came to the conclusion that we had to form a party in order to bring together people who shared our values. Beyond the question of communism, of the Vietnamese occupation, there was the crucial question of how to revive Cambodia and its population, how to rebuild, to regenerate life in Cambodia.

We were convinced that communist regimes could not succeed because they ignored the many problems faced by the population and paid little attention to real social needs. We knew that only liberal democracy can offer people what they need. But this democracy is only possible with development, and this development must be global and balanced, and not the kind of wild development that we see today, which benefits only a small group of persons.

[Bakaert] What are the values ADD wants to fight for?

[Chak Saroeun] The name of our party already indicates the basics of our programme. Democracy is not well known in Cambodia, there is little democratic practices, and development was stopped brutally by coups, wars and revolutions. So action is needed very much. Democracy does not come by itself, you need positive action to bring democracy in any country.

Many other parties seem to be satisfied with a lot of talk about democracy and development. We want to do something concrete, practical, not talk.

[Bakaert] When was the party formed?

[Chak Saroeun] On January 1, 1989 we decided to form the party, and we did so in western Cambodia, close to the Thai border. The beginning was modest. We had very little money and could only expect the work of true volunteers. A few months after we started, we had an inner core of 50 members, a few from Paris, a handful living along the border but most from various regions of Cambodia.

We were mainly interested in reaching Cambodians in Cambodia and by the end of the year we had a few chapters deep inside the country. Because of the political and military situation we had to be very discreet, it was imperative to operate in secrecy. The party was very much an underground organisation. But we already have several thousand members. We have lists of names to prove it.

[Bakaert] Did the party remain underground even after the Paris Peace Agreement was signed in October 1991?

[Chak Saroeun] Yes, at least partially, because we could not guarantee full security for our members and cadres. This is one of the reasons why we are so late in announcing publicly our existence in Phnom Penh.

[Bakaert] Was there any clear example of political repression against ADD members or officials after October 1991?

[Chak Saroeun] Yes, a few of our cadres have been killed and we know by whom. But we are looking toward the future, we do not want to complain forever about the past. We do not see other political parties as enemies but only as competitors. It is something important the Cambodians have to learn, this concept of fairness in politics, the fact that somebody can have different ideas and still be a friend, not an enemy. We stick to the idea of political equality. Each party should have the same rights and duties.

[Bakaert] Who should vote for ADD? Who are you talking to?

[Chak Saroeun] To the peasants, to the rural population first, to the workers in the cities, and the intellectuals. Very much like the Khmer Rouge in a sense but we hope to do better, to offer something more humanistic than the Partie of Democratic Kampuchea, something that is not based on ultra nationalism. And we want very much to show that the Khmer Rouge are not the only ones who care about the poor, the peasants. This is why the idea of global and balanced development is so important, so crucial to our party.

The vast majority of our cadres are operating in rural areas, and they feel like fish in the water. The population respects them because they respect the population.

[Bakaert] Is it expensive to operate a political party? Do you receive money from anyone?

[Chak Saroeun] We cannot avoid a minimum of expenses, but it is not much because the party is based entirely on volunteer work. Nobody receives a salary. We spend our small funds mostly in the printing of documents and other propaganda material and in very modest travel expenses. It does not amount to much. A few thousand dollars a month at most.

The funds come from small donations from private Cambodian citizens. And indeed we are often short of cash. But there is some advantage in our present poverty: Since we use so little money we shall never die because of a lack of funds. Because they are true volunteers our militants are often more dedicated than those of other parties. They really believe in what they do. They work for their people, for social progress. But of course the lack of funds slows down our progression, especially in large cities.

[Bakaert] How do people in Cambodia react to the party?

[Chak Saroeun] A lot of people seem to like our programme. Many people told us we were the first to elaborate on important ideas, to present a comprehensive programme for action. But to be honest I should also say that they sometimes wonder if the party will be capable of implementing such a programme. We offer a alternative to existing parties, and we want to show that by our everyday actions.

[Bakaert] How do you see political life in Cambodia in the near future? The elections?

[Chak Saroeun] If UNTAC [United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia] can really create a neutral peaceful environment, favourable to free and fair elections one can expect that parties who made serious mistakes, who committed crimes in the past will have a difficult time in the elections. Only parties which are ready to serve the people and the country will receive favourable votes.

[Bakaert] Do you really believe that UNTAC could in such a short period create the kind of environment needed for free and fair elections?

[Chak Saroeun] It could guarantee, if not 100 per cent free and fair elections, at least a much better climate than today, a climate in which at least some normal democratic political life would be possible. We already told our militants never to expect perfect elections. That will probably never be the case, and they should be ready for that. But it is also a question of UNTAC's will. And of course Cambodians have to face their responsibilities. Most Cambodians are rather poor, so they are very vulnerable to financial temptations including from foreign groups. But UNTAC can help maintain some degree of honesty.

[Bakaert] What kind of foreign policy would ADD support?

[Chak Saroeun] True democrats should look for peace and would want to have good relations with their neighbours. ADD strongly believes this is the correct way. We want very open relations with all countries of the region. ASEAN is a good example of regional cooperation and Cambodia should join ASEAN in the future.

Cambodians should be aware of everything that has been done for them...how much international effort went into bringing peace to Cambodia. And Cambodians should live up this amount of assistance. [sentence as published]

We should facilitate the work of UNTAC and of all these nations which want to help us, (we should) not make everything more complicated.

[Bakaert] How do you see relations between Cambodia and Vietnam?

[Chak Saroeun] Cambodia needs peace. It is the only way to rebuild the country, to regenerate our population. To develop the country. To bring prosperity through economic and social reconstruction. It is the main objective of ADD. Peace with our neighbours is crucial. Of course there are some sensitive questions pending with Vietnam. But we must look toward the future, including with Vietnam.

Vietnam needs peace as much as we do, so both sides should try to reach an understanding and cooperate on an equal basis, with each country fully respecting the sovereignty of the other. Whatever problems between Phnom Penh and Hanoi it should be solved by strictly diplomatic means, if necessary with the assistance of the United Nations.

[Bakaert] Who will win the elections?

[Chak Saroeun] Since it is for the people to decide they should choose those who are ready to help, to serve people and country, those who are not corrupt.

Thanks to the work of UNTAC, ASEAN, the Perm Five [permanent five members of the UN Security Council], Australia and the many nations who supported the peace process, there is a totally new political situation, a new political atmosphere in Cambodia. We hope the population will see who are their real friends, I have the impression that some of the old parties are fighting rear guard battles to save old privileges.

7,418 Families in Kampot Face Food Shortage

BK2407140092 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1059 GMT 24 Jul 92

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK July 24—About 7,418 families in the coastal district of Kampot, Kampot Province, would face food shortage in the second half of this year, a local official said Wednesday, 22 July.

According to Sau Sambo, deputy head of Kampot District, those families, totalling 34,988 members would need a supplementary volume of 2,000 tons of rice or other staple food during the last six months of this year due to last August floods.

Last year's floods seriously affected 12 provinces in the country damaging roads, buildings, bridges, irrigation networks, 270,000 hectares of rice paddies, and rendering thousands of people homeless.

Sau Sambo said that during the last harvest crop the farmers of this district got only 18,000 [metric] tons of rice out of 21,500 tons needed for 77,070 people in the district.

In such an acute situation, he said, the local people have had to look for other sources to earn their living such as fishing, wood or rattan cutting and planting subsidiary crops.

Indonesia

SRV Prime Minister Arrives for 3-Day Visit

BK2407102992 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0956 GMT 24 Jul 92

[Text] Jakarta, July 24 (ANTARA)—Vietnamese Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet arrived here Friday for a three day unofficial visit at the inviıation of the Indonesian foreign minister.

Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet is scheduled to have a two-hour talk with President Suharto on Saturday. In the evening, Suharto will host a dinner for the Vietnamese prime minister.

Kiet will leave Jakarta on Sunday morning for Kuala Lumpur.

The prime minister was greeted by acting Foreign Minister L.B. Murdani on arrival at Sukarno-Hatta Airport as Foreign Minister Ali Alatas is now on an overseas trip to deliver President Suharto's invitation for the Nonaligned Movement (NAM) summit to the UN secretary general and former chairmen of NAM. Kiet was accompanied by an interpreter, a doctor, and two attendants.

Suharto, Vo Van Kiet Hold Talks

BK2507130692 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 1200 GMT 25 Jul 92

[Text] President Suharto hopes that the issue of continental shelf between Indonesia and Vietnam will be solved by the two countries' middle-level officials. The head of state said this when he received a courtesy call from SRV Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet at Jakarta's Merdeka Palace this afternoon. Briefing newsmen on the outcome of the two leaders' talks, Minister-State Secretary Murdiono quoted the president as saying that a solution to the continental shelf issue will benefit the two countries. Murdiono added that Vietnam will actually reap more benefits than Indonesia if the issue is solved.

[Begin Murdiono recording] When the continental shelf issue is solved, Vietnam stands to reap more benefits because it will be able to explore and exploit off-shore oil resources. Such a solution will also help solve continental shelf issues between Vietnam and other countries. [end recording]

During the two-hour talks, Vo Van Kiet also expressed his gratitude to President Suharto on Indonesia's role to solve the Cambodian problem. President Suharto will host a dinner banquet for Vo Van Kiet at the Merdeka Palace this evening.

Suharto Hosts SRV Premier

BK2607050692 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 0000 GMT 26 Jul 92

[Text] President Suharto and Madam Tien Suharto last night hosted dinner for Vietnamese Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet who was on an unofficial three-day visit to Indonesia. The dinner at Merdeka Palace was limited and was attended only by ad interim Foreign Minister L.B. Murdani and a few more senior officials of the Foreign Ministry. As the Vietnamese prime minister's visit was an unofficial one, there was no exchange of speeches by the two leaders.

The continental shelf issue was discussed by the two leaders yesterday. President Suharto said Vietnam also stands to reap the benefit after the continental shelf issue was solved through talks with its neighboring countries. During yesterday's two-hour talk with President Suharto, Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet gave thanks for Indonesia's role in (?solving) the Cambodian problem.

Consultation, Cooperation Urged for Spratlys

BK2407142392 Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST in English 13 Jul 92 p 4

[Editorial: "The Spratlys Issue"]

[Text] Press reports published in the past few months of a slow but ongoing military buildup in that cluster of South China Sea islands known as the Spratlys seem to validate fears that the area is on the way to becoming the newest flash point in this part of the world. Embroiled in the dispute are China, Taiwan, the Philippines, Malaysia and Brunei, each of whom have staked claims over either all or part of the islands. The reason for all this interest is obvious: Although many of the islands are in fact not much more than the exposed tops of submerged atolls, the area is potentially rich in oil and natural gas. Besides, the group is strategically located on shipping routes crossing the South China Sea between Vietnam, Malaysian Borneo and the Philippines.

The circumstances that appear to have sparked off the most recent spate of claims and counter-claims in the Spratlys are twofold: first, China's passing of a maritime law earlier this year to formally incorporate the Spratlys, Paracels and other islands in the South China Sea into its national territory, and second, an agreement which Beijing closed on May 8 with the American Crestone Energy Corp. to explore for oil in the area between the Spratlys and Vietnam's coast. But of course, the territorial squabbles are much older than just reading recent press reports might suggest.

Malaysia staked its claim on a number of islands in the group in 1976 and now maintains small military garrisons on three. The Philippines was even earlier in staking a claim on the islands, declaring 53 part of their national territory in as early as 1958. Manila, too, maintains a military presence on several of the islands. As for Vietnam and China, Hanoi has troops stationed on 21 islands and has built an airstrip on one, while Beijing regards the entire Spratly group as part of its national territory and now maintains six military garrisons to guard the islands against any possible foreign intrusions.

In one of the more serious developments of the past few years, for example, the Chinese were in 1988 reported to have sunk three Vietnamese naval vessels in a clash in the islands' waters. And lesser acts of enmity occurred long before that.

Against this background, Philippine President Fidel Ramos' call for ASEAN to play a more active role in regional security and to adopt a collective posture on every common issue—including that of the Spratlys—does not come as a surprise. As reported by the STRAITS TIMES Manila correspondent, Ramos is of the opinion that "the view is now generally accepted that (ASEAN) can provide the forum and structure within which regional security concerns may be addressed. Through ASEAN certain initiatives can take place and prosper". This, according to Ramos, could include "a peaceful and circumspect attitude to such a delicate question as the controversial Spratly Islands".

How are we to regard these latest developments in the area? Despite all the clamor and the military buildups, most analysts seem to consider a major flare-up of hostilities highly unlikely. China and Vietnam, the two major parties in the present dispute, both have other, more important, preoccupations of the moment. Nevertheless, there is the fear that with the collapse of the Soviet Union and the United States' obvious reluctance to become a player in the area, the prospect of an escalation of the conflict cannot be ruled out.

For that reason there is much to be said for suggestions that ASEAN, together with other interested countries in the region, start thinking about the possibility of setting up a more effective forum for consultation and cooperation on the Spratlys issue. Undoubtedly there is a good deal of wisdom contained in the current Indonesian concept of encouraging cooperative action and avoiding the divisive issues in the Spratlys by holding exchanges on the informal plane. As things stand at present, however, it looks as if the time may not be far off when governments in this region will have to start thinking about setting up some kind of cooperation forum that is better equipped to manage the conflict situation around the Spratlys in a more effective manner.

EC's Postponement of ASEAN Talks Regretted

BK2507091892 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0449 GMT 25 Jul 92

[Text] Manila, July 25 (OANA-ANTARA)—Indonesia and the other fellow member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) regretted the decision of the European Community (EC) to postpone the talks on renewal of the ASEAN-EC cooperation merely because Portugal objected, Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas said here Friday night.

Speaking to Indonesian journalists, Alatas pointed out that even if there was a problem between Portugal and Indonesia, it was a bilateral matter supposed to be apart from the ASEAN-EC context.

Alatas also confirmed that Portugal [word indistinct] its approval of formal negotiations with ASEAN as there were some quarters in the former master of East Timor which could not justify certain conditions in Indonesia.

Reliable sources at a bilateral meeting between British External Affairs Minister Douglas Hurd and Alatas on Friday morning said the Portuguese "veto" on a new ASEAN-EC cooperation agreement was due to what Portugal termed as violations of human rights in its former colony.

At a meeting scheduled in Manila on October 28, ASEAN economic ministers will discuss a new ASEAN-EC accord with their counterparts from the 12 EC member countries.

"We regret and do not understand the EC attitude", Alatas said, at the same time questioning the linking of a multilateral cooperation with bilateral issues.

Another surprising thing was that the EC could be "paralyzed" by a country like Portugal, said Alatas, adding that like ASEAN, the EC now tended to make decisions on a consensus basis.

Referring to his meeting with Hurd, Alatas admitted there were still some temporary difficulties in the issue.

"But this does not mean that the EC lacks interest in closer relations with ASEAN, on the other hand, the EC sees its cooperation with ASEAN as important", Alatas said quoting Hurd as saying.

In the meantime, Alatas said the regret was a common stand among all the ASEAN member countries, which was among other things reflected in Malaysian Foreign Minister Abdullah Badawi's recent statement that "we hope the EC would not allow Portugal to obstruct efforts at a wider ASEAN-EC cooperation."

Alatas said the matter was a new development, but within that context the ASEAN still could not agree with the linking of bilateral matters with its cooperation with the EC.

Indonesia, he pointed out, was always ready if Portugal raised its bilateral question with Indonesia within the ASEAN-EC context.

"If Portugal or the EC start pointing to the domestic affairs of an ASEAN member country, in this case Indonesia, we also can do the same thing for instance with the Basque question in Spain, New Caledonia with France, or Northern Ireland with Britain, he said.

And if this happened, it would be a sure thing that the ASEAN-EC cooperation would be "finished", he added.

He further stated that the talks on the issue would obviously be taken up during the dialogue of six plus one (ASEAN-EC) under the coordination of Philippines Foreign Minister Raul Manglapus on Saturday.

Referring to the prospect of the ASEAN-EC cooperation, Alatas said in case no new accord has been established, both parties may extend the agreement concluded in 1990 by the time it expired.

He added that it would be more favourable for both sides to establish a new accord as it would contain the latest issues such as the environment, drug trafficking, and others.

Spokesman on Upcoming Military Leadership Changes

BK2407111792 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1011 GMT 24 Jul 92

[Text] Jakarta, July 25 (OANA-ANTARA)—The transfer of posts of several senior officials of the Armed Forces in the near future has no connections with the coming meeting of the People's Consultative Assembly (MPR) or other causes, but is solely intended for progress and refreshing, the Armed Forces spokesman, Brigadier General Nurhadi, said here on Friday.

"The planned replacement of several Armed Forces officials is not because of the coming MPR meeting," he stated.

Nurhadi confirmed that the Armed Forces General Staff chief, Vice Admiral Sudibyo Raharjo, would enter a pension period on July 27 and hand over his post to Lieutenant General Faisal Tanjung, who is currently the commander of the Army Staff and Command College.

The post of deputy chief of staff of the Army, Lieutenant General Sahala Rajagukguk, will be handed over to Major General Wismoyo Arismunandar, who is now the commander of the Army Strategic Command (Kostrad).

Brig. Gen. Kuntara, the current commander of the Army Special Unit (Kopassus), will replace Maj. Gen. Wismoyo. Brig.Gen. Kuntara will hand over his current post to Colonel Tarub, his deputy commander.

Lt. Gen. Sugeng Subroto, who is to enter a pension period will hand over his post as operations assistant to the Armed Forces' general chief of staff to Maj. Gen. H.B.L. Mantiri, who is currently the commander of the 9th Udayana Military Region.

Maj. Gen. Asmono, the intelligence assistant to the Armed Forces' general chief of staff, will transfer his post to Brig. Gen. Bantu Harjiyo, who is currently the G [expansion unknown] director of the Intelligence Agency (BAIS).

Maj.Gen. Suwardi, who is currently the commander of the 4th Sriwijaya Military Region, will replace Maj. Gen. H.B.L Mantiri as commander of the 9th Udayana Military Region.

Suwardi's post will be handed over to F.X. Sujasmin, the curently the chief of staff of the 4th Sriwijaya Military Region.

The post of the commander of the 6th Tanjungpura Military Region will be handed over from Maj. Gen. Rusmadi Siddik to Maj. Gen. Mutojib, who is currently holding the post as the commander of the Army Central Territorial Command.

Maj. Gen. Rusmadi Siddik will soon enter a pension period.

East Timorese Urged To Back Native Successor

BK2507095092 Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST in English 15 Jul 92 p 2

[Text] Dili (JP)—Governor Mario Vigas Carrascalao, whose term of office will end in September has called on East Timorese to support his successor in continuing the development programs in Indonesia's youngest province.

"The new governor will not be able to fulfill the people's hopes without adequate support from the people," Carrascalao told THE JAKARTA POST in an interview held in connection with the celebration of the 16th integration of East Timor into Indonesia yesterday.

The former Portuguese colony integrated into Indonesia on July 17, 1976.

Local people have expressed the hopes that the gubernatorial post will go to an East Timorese native. Government officials, including Minister of Home Affairs Rudini, have emphasized that the ethnic origin of the next East Timor governor is unimportant because East Timor is an integral part of Indonesia.

The provincial branch of the Golongan Karya (Golkar) [Functional Group] political organization has proposed three local leaders, all province natives. The three are Abilio Osorio Soares, the Manatuto region, Rui Emiliano Taxeria Lopez, the regent of Kovalima, and the provincial legislative council speaker Guiherme dos Santos.

"The next governor should be able to develop East Timorese to be "real" Indonesians. The new leader must be honest, ethically clean and familiar to the people, or he will achieve nothing."

Carrascalao also called on the Roman Catholic Church to help maintain justice among the people. "Better cooperation with the government and the Armed Forces (ABRI) is needed in the future."

He also criticized the rural development programs in East Timor, which he alleged to have ignored the people's aspiration.

"Not all policies can be implemented in the province," he said, citing as an example the existence of the village resilience body which he said was meaningless. He did not go into details.

Carrascalao was appointed the East Timor governor for two terms of office based on the law No. 5/1974, which stipulated that a governor has full authority to administer and manage the development of a province.

"But I had not been given the full authority to carry out my jobs, especially in social guidance, which was done by the military until 1988," he recalled.

He said that development in East Timor had created social jealousy among some people.

"The governor's special attention is required to eliminate social jealousy which could jeopardize stability," he said.

Asked about impressions gained from his time as governor, Carrascalao said he praised the military attitude in its "peace contact" with the Fretilin [Revolutionary Front for an Independent East Timor] members. The Fretilin guerrila organization is seeking an independent East Timor state.

"Colonel Purwanto, then East Timor military commander, did something significant between 1982 and 1983 when he called the Fretilin members to surrender and acknowledge the East Timor integration into Indonesia," he said.

The bitterest memory was when famine hit the district of Iliomar in 1985, he said.

"Transportation was very poor at that time until 6,000 Armed Forces members were deployed to construct a 50-kilomater road to transport food items and medicine to the district."

Appeal Broadcast on East Timor's Plight

LD2307112192 Lisbon RDP Antena 1 Radio Network in Portuguese 1200 GMT 23 Jul 92

["Message in English" with background of classical music]

[Excerpt] If you are listening to us via satellite in Europe, Africa or Asia, and if there are any foreigners nearby, ask them to listen to the following message in English:

There is an island in South East Asia split in two. Part belongs to Indonesia, the other is East Timor which Indonesia forcibly seized 16 years ago. Since then more than 200,000 Timorese have been massacred, exterminated, and nothing was done. But now that you know the other side of Indonesia, if you still plan to visit Java or Bali, do something about the situation. Even if it is only to raise your glass to the thousands of Timorese dying while you enjoy your trip in Indonesia. [passage omitted]

Demonstrators Rally at Expo '92

LD2507115892 Lisbon RDP Antena 1 Radio Network in Portuguese 1100 GMT 25 Jul 92

[Excerpts] The Peace in Timor Mission is in the news again. Dozens of Timorese young people, and not alone, today entered the Indonesian pavilion at the Expo '92 in Seville. The Indonesians did not like it very much and turned their noses up. More details from Seville with Carlos Barros:

[Barros] The Peace in Timor Mission struck again, this time at the Indonesian pavilion at the Expo '92. [passage omitted]

Some 100 young people went in the Indonesian pavilion wearing T-shirts bearing the inscription "In 16 years you have killed 200,000 Timorese—Is that what you are coming to show at the Expo?" [passage omitted]

It was 1100 hours precisely when security asked for a banner to be removed from the Indonesian pavilion balcony. [passage omitted]

Another East Timorese Sentenced in Dili Riot

BK2507105292 Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST in English 10 Jul 92 p 2

[Excerpt] Dili (JP)—One more East Timorese was sentenced here yesterday to eight years in jail bringing to eight the number of civilians convicted in connection with the November 12 Dili incident which claimed 50 lives and injured 90 others.

The Dili court panel of judges, presided over by A. Ratu Tanahbolang, pronounced Carlos dos Santos Lemos guilty of actively taking part in the anti-integration demonstration at the Santa Cruz cemetery here, which ended with a bloody clash between demonstrators and troops.

Lemos's sentence is two years less than the term demanded by the state prosecutor Charles Simbolon.

Asked by the presiding judge, Lemos and his lawyer and the prosecutor accepted the verdict.

The 31-year old Lemos, according to the panel of judges, had been been proven guilty of organizing clandestine meetings to discuss efforts to separate East Timor from the Republic of Indonesia. They also discussed in the meetings plans to hold demonstrations, including the November 12 rally, while carrying anti-integration posters and banners.

Lemos, the presiding judge said, took part in the subversive activities after being influenced by chairman of the underground movement Comite Executivo [Executive Committee] (CE) Constancio Pinto. Pinto is still being sought by the authorities.

The same court Wednesday sentenced Bonifacio Magno Parera to six years in jail for his active part in the anti-integration demonstration at the Santa Cruz cemetery. [passage omitted].

Two Rebels, One Soldier Die in East Timor

BK2407140692 Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST in English 14 Jul 92 p 2

[Text] Dili (JP)—Two Fretilin [Revolutionary Front for an Independent East Timor] and one Indonesian Armed Forces (ABRI) member were killed in a shootout in Ainro regency last week.

Military sources here said that ABRI troops encountered a group of Fretilin rebels in Ainaro regency, some 180 kilometers northwest of here. A 10-minute battle ensued in which the soldier and two rebels died.

Since the incident, ABRI soldiers have intensified their search for members of the separatist Fretilin movement now hiding in the forest.

The sources also announced the expected surrender of six Fretilin militants to the Armed Forces.

Laos

Khamtai Siphandon Greets New Moldovan Premier

BK2507051692 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 1200 GMT 24 Jul 92

[Congratulatory message from Khamtai Siphandon, prime minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, to Andrei Shagheli, prime minister of the Republic of Moldova, on the latter's appointment—dated 20 July 1992]

[Text] On the occasion of Your Excellency's apopointment as prime minister of the Republic of Moldova, on behalf of the Lao Government and people and in my own name, I would like to extend my warm congratulations to you and, through you, to the Moldovan people.

I firmly believe that the long-standing relations of friendship between the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the Republic of Moldova will be continually developed for the interests of our two peoples and for peace and stability in the world.

On this occasion, I would like to express by best wishes to you. May you attain successes in performing your esteemed duties.

Delegation's Activities at ASEAN Meeting Outlined

BK2707105392 Vientiane KPL in English 0902 GMT 27 Jul 92

[Text] Vientiane, July 27 (KPL)—A Lao Government delegation headed by Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut yesterday arrived home ending its participation in the ratification ceremony of the 1976 Bali Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia, which was held during the 25th ASEAN Foreign Ministers Meeting in Manila, the Philippines.

The ratification ceremony of the Bali Treaty proceeded in a solemn atmosphere and was attended by ASEAN's foreign ministers and by the representative of Papua New Guinea as observer.

In addition to this activity, the Lao delegation headed by Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut, and the Vietnamese delegation led by Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam had talks with six ASEAN foreign ministers on issues of Cambodia and refugees and on the situation in the South China Sea. The talks went on in a constructive, friendly, and mutual understanding manner.

On the occasion, Philippine Foreign Minister Raul Manglapus in his capacity as president of the ASEAN's Permanent Committee and as chairman of the ASEAN ministerial conference officially announced that Laos and Vietnam were admitted as observers of the ASEAN.

During this ASEAN ministerial conference, the Lao foreign minister also had a separate meeting with the foreign ministers of China, Vietnam, Thailand, Malaysia, and the newly-appointed Philippine foreign minister, Mr. Roberto Romulo, to discuss different issues of mutual interest including the international and regional.

Arriving at the Wattai Airport, the Lao delegation was greeted by Education and Sports Minister Saman Vignaket, and deputy foreign ministers, among others. Thai, Indonesian, Malaysian, and Vietnamese ambassadors to Laos were also on hand.

Kaysone Addresses Savannakhet Party Caucus

BK2407131292 Vientiane KPL in English 0905 GMT 24 Jul 92

[Text] Vientiane, July 24 (KPL)—The provincial party committee of Savannakhet has recently opened its fourth caucus lasting three days to review the party work implementation over the past five years, assessing both achievements and omissions in each sphere of activities, and to adopt a plan of action for the coming five years.

The caucus, attended by 167 full delegates representing over 5,000 party members throughout the province, was honoured to have welcomed party President Kaysone Phomvihan and other guests from the provincial party committees of Khammouane and Saravane. Representatives of veteran party members, elders, public and private businessmen, people of all socio-economic strata and representatives from religious and mass organisations were also invited to the meeting.

It was disclosed at the meeting that in the past five years the annual increase in rice production in the province was 3-3.5 percent representing 400-450 kg per head on average, while the annual increase in cattle, oxen and water buffaloes population, was 3 percent and 5 percent respectively.

Wanton timber extraction, slash-and-burn practice and wild life hunting were reduced while reforestation and forest rehabilitation were 100-200 hectares annually. Roads were extended to 580 kilometres accessible to all villages during the dry season. Markets were developed to many rural areas especially the areas with developed goods production and with road access throughout the year.

In addition, it was said that the provincial budgetary revenue increased by 6.2 fold, the provincial social gross product by 44.7 percent, and the provincial revenue by 42.3 percent which enabled the province to contribute to the national budget.

The provincial party caucus heard talks by party president Kaysone Phomvihan who indicated that those achievements were made possible thanks to the party leadership in comprehensive renovation efforts. He therefore called on all party members to concentrate more their intellects and capacity in leading the renovation task in order that it reaches the goal set by the party.

The fourth caucus of the Savannkhet Party Committee ended with the election of its new provincial party committee of 21 members with Comrade Boun-gnang Volachit as secretary.

Thailand

Asa Says KR Must Comply With Paris Accord

BK2707015792 Bangkok THE NATION in English 27 Jul 92 p A2

[by Marisa Chimprapha]

[Text] The Khmer Rouge [KR] has until the end of August to comply with the Paris peace accord, Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin said yesterday.

The Khmer Rouge must adhere to the terms of the agreement and allow the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) access to the zones it controls, Asa said on his return from the annual ASEAN ministerial meeting in Manila.

Prince Norodom Sihanouk, chairman of the Supreme National Council (SNC) which groups Cambodia's four rival factions, refused an invitation to attend the meeting, citing continuing conflicts with the Khmer Rouge factions.

The Khmer Rouge has refused to comply with the second phase of the peace agreement. It has demanded that the Phnom Penh government be dismantled within four weeks in exchange for agreeing to the disarmament of its troops.

Under the second phase of the peace agreement which was signed in October, the disarmament and cantonment of Cambodia's four factions is scheduled to be completed in September.

A reliable source said Thailand will help organize a meeting of Chinese officials and Khmer Rouge representatives in August in a bid to end the impasse. Asa earlier said certain Khmer Rouge demands could be negotiable, including the faction's demand for a more important role for the SNC.

Asa yesterday denied that Japan had asked Thailand to arrange a meeting between Japanese officials and Pol Pot, Khmer Rouge's shadowy leader.

Asa also dismissed claimes that Thailand was providing military support for the Khmer Rouge, saying those with such evidence should produce it. Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun recently said any Thai officials and military personnel found secretly supporting the Khmer Rouge would face tough and immediate penalities.

Asa said Thais involved in trade with the Marxist guerrilla faction, such as logging and mining gems, have the right to continue their business as it does not violate the Paris peace agreement.

"Thai traders can continue their business with the Khmer Rouge or the other three factions as their trade is not prohibited under the Paris agreement," he said.

Asa said Thailand would continue its policy of constructive engagement with the Rangoon junta, which entails non-interference in Burma's domestic affairs, despite calls by the United States and its allies for ASEAN countries to put pressure on Rangoon because of its human rights violations.

In reiterating Thailand's policy on Burma, Asa said: "Any action against Rangoon will surely affect Thailand which shares about 2,000 kilometres of common border."

Denies Japan Requested Meeting With Pol Pot

BK2607134492 Hong Kong AFP in English 1248 GMT 26 Jul 92

[Text] Bangkok, July 26 (AFP)—Thai Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin Sunday denied that Japan had asked Thailand to arrange a meeting between Japanese officials and Pol Pot, the shadowy leader of Cambodia's powerful Khmer Rouge guerrilla group.

"The Japanese did not ask me to arrange any such meeting as reported by the press," Asa said on his arrival back in the Thai capital from Manila where he had been attending meetings of the Association of Southeast Asain Nations (ASEAN).

According to news reports here and in Tokyo Sunday a senior Japanese official met Arsa in Manila to seek Thailand's help in arranging a meeting with Khmer Rouge leader Pol Pot in an attempt to break the the impasse in Cambodia's peace process.

The Khmer Rouge has been blocking implementation of last year's United Nations-brokered peace accord in Cambodia since the beginning of June.

The radical Marxist group, which is believed to have close connections with senior Thai military leaders, has refused to comply with the U.N.'s programme to disarm Cambodia's rival factions unless the Phnom Penh government is dissolved.

The reports Sunday, in Bangkok's English-language THE NATION and the YOMIURI SHIMBUN, said Japan's request for Thailand's assistance to meet Pol Pot came during a meeting between Japanese Vice Foreign Minister Koji Kakizawa and Asa last week in Manila.

According to THE NATION, Asa appeared to dismiss the request. Quoting an unnamed "informed source" who attended the Kakizawa-Asa meeting, the newspaper said the Thai official replied that it was "not advisable" to try to hold talks with Pol Pot as the Khmer Rouge leader "had not surfaced in the past decade."

THE NATION said Asa advised the Japanese official that it would be more appropriate to discuss Cambodia's peace process with Khmer Rouge nominal leader Khieu Samphan.

Although Khieu Samphan is officially in charge of the guerrilla faction diplomats and analysts have no doubt that its paramount leader remains Pol Pot, who was at the helm of the Khmer Rouge regime during its rule over Cambodia in the seventies when more than one million died in the country's "killing fields."

According to analysts monitoring developments in Cambodia, the idea of approaching Pol Pot directly had been floated in recent weeks.

There have been suggestions that the U.N. Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC), or countries involved in attempting to push the peace process ahead, try to speak directly to Pol Pot as he was the leader of the Khmer Rouge faction, the analysts said.

Pol Pot, 67, and his chief lieutenants in the Khmer Rouge leadership were driven from power in January 1979 by invading Vietnamese forces.

While denying the reports that Japan was seeking Thailand's help in arranging a meeting with Pol Pot, Asa said that Japan would continue to play a major role ythe Cambodian peace process.

"The Japanese told me that they are seeking to work closely with Thailand and other countries in the region to resolve the Cambodian impasse," he said.

Japan is providing major financial resources for the massive U.N. peacekeeping operation which will continue during the run-up to elections scheduled for the middle of next year.

The peace process has been stalled since June by the Khmer Rouge's refusal to disarm its guerrillas in line with the second phase of the U.N. peace plan.

Despite Hanoi's announcement of a complete military withdrawal from Cambodia in September 1989 the Khmer Rouge claims that Vietnamese forces are still active in the country.

The group says the Phnom Penh government must be dismantled as it was installed by Vietnam and because under Cambodia's peace accord the war-ravaged country is to be led to elections by the Supreme National Council (SNC), a reconciliation body of the rival factions, and UNTAC.

The Thai military has relatively easy access to Pol Pot who is said to travel back and forth from Khmer Rouge-held areas in western Cambodia to nearby areas in Thailand where he stays in safe houses protected by special military units.

The then Thai army commander, General Suchinda Kraphrayun, was reported to have held discussions with Pol Pot last year during a difficult stage of the peace negotiations.

Asa Reports ASEAN Talks on Burma, Cambodia

BK2607155392 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in Thai 1200 GMT 26 Jul 92

[Text] Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin returned from the ASEAN foreign ministers meeting in Manila this afternoon. He said the meeting was an important ASEAN forum attended by 17 foreign ministers. Several agreements were signed, such as on peaceful settlement of disputes and on strengthening the ASEAN Secretariat to support the ASEAN summit. He said due to good cooperation from Laos and Vietnam, ASEAN has granted the two countries as well as Papua New Guinea observer status for the next ASEAN meeting in Singapore.

According to the foreign minister, the Manila meeting discussed political issues relating to Cambodia, concurring that the Paris agreement should be strictly implemented and the Khmer Rouge must unconditionally readjust itself to conforming with the agreement. It was noted that the Khmer Rouge's views should be listened to but this should not result in any delays, and that the Khmer Rouge should allow UN officials to enter areas under their control.

On Burma, the foreign minister said the Manila meeting was of the opinion that Burma has opened up more than before and has begun solving its domestic political problems in a better way.

[Begin Asa recording] The ASEAN and Western countries have different views regarding Burma. The countries in this region feel Burma has moved in the right direction, opening itself up more than before and following a positive path in making some domestic improvements. Externally, Burma wants to associate with ASEAN and join ASEAN meetings and, like Vietnam and Laos, it wishes to accede to the Amity and Cooperation Treaty in Southeast Asia. It wants to rejoin the Nonaligned Movement. It wants to meet with Thailand and Laos on anti-narcotics cooperation, which it did in March last year. Therefore, we feel that our modality is that we will seek opportunities for dialogue with Burma and encourage it to continue with its current policies. [end recording]

The foreign minister said the Manila meeting discussed the Indochinese refugee problem, feeling that the refugees should be repatriated as soon as possible, particularly those who did not enter the country in a refugee status. The meeting also called for increased financial support for the UN High Commissioner for Refugees.

On economic issues, Asa said the meeting discussed the ASEAN Free Trade Area, expressing hope that it would materialize within 15 years and engage in contacts to promote trade with the EC.

Australia May Enter Talks With Khmer Rouge

BK2607013292 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 26 Jul 92 p 4

[By Anurat Maniphan in Manila]

[Text] Australia is agreeable to the idea of holding talks with the Khmer Rouge in order to break the impasse in the Cambodian peace process and may do so in the near future, a Thai Foreign Ministry spokesman said yesterday.

The Australian view emerged during the lunch between Foreign Minister Gareth Evans and thai Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin, according to Vichien Sawasdikulchai, the deputy director-general of the Foreign Ministry's Information Department.

Mr Evans' view came in response to Foreign Minister Asa's call for talks with the Khmer Rouge, rather than isolation and continued condemnation of its leadership.

The guerrilla faction has been condemned by ASEAN's for obstructing the peace process by refusing to comply with a crucial phase of the UN-brokered Paris Peace Agreement on Cambodia.

Mr Asa urged high-level talks with the Khmer Rouge, pointing to Khieu Samphan, the leader perceived as being moderate, rather than Pol Pot, the recognised hardliner.

The Australian side "agreed with the idea of holding meetings with the Khmer Rouge, and that things should not be as before... in future they may do so," the spokesman said.

Mr Evans was one of the first Western leaders to receive Phnom Penh Prime Minister Hun Sen. The meeting took place in the summer of 1989 in Paris, during the Paris International Conference on Cambodia.

One of the complaints of the Khmer Rouge is that the Phnom Penh Government enjoys more clout with United Nations Peacekeeping authorities now in the country than the Supreme National Council (SNC) which comprises all four Cambodian Factions.

The guerrillas are demanding the dismantling of the Phnom Penh Government as a condition for joining Phase II of the peace process which concerns disarming soldiers of each faction. Phase II began last month.

Foreign Minister Asa at the same time voiced appreciation for China's decision to resume a role in the peace process, the spokesman added.

To this end, a Chinese "working group" may come to Thailand for consultation with Thai officials on the Khmer Rouge matter, the spokesman said.

Foreign Minister Asa told his Australian counterpart that sanctions would not work with the Khmer Rouge.

He cited the fact that there is a land border between Thailand and Cambodia and that the guerrillas can survive on very little.

He said he had reiterated to the Khmer Rogue leaders Thailand's policy of fully supporting the implementation of the Paris Agreement.

He also noted that he had warned the Khmer Rouge of the possible use of force by UN peacekeepers if they failed to comply, the spokesman said.

Foreign Minister Asa stressed that the Paris Agreement was not open for negotiation and that its time table should be strictly observed.

The United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC), with the support of the SNC, is to see to it that a free and fair general election is held in that country by May next year.

The discussion also covered the situation in Burma. Foreign Minister Asa here reiterated Thailand's constructive engagement policy and again pointed out that Burma too could survive on very little, the spokesman said.

Article Examines Thai-Vietnamese Relations

BK2607020492 Bangkok THE NATION in English 26 Jul 92 p A8

[By Kulachada Chaiphiphat]

[Text] After decades of mistrust and cold-war rivalry, Thailand and Vietnam have just realized that the two previous meetings between their present leaders cannot just erase an acrimonious past.

This may be in the minds of both Premier Anan Panyarachun and his Vietnamese counterpart, Vo Van Kiet, who will meet on Wednesday for probably the last time in their respective capacities as head of state. The meeting will take place in Phatthaya. Anan will later accompany Kiet to Thailand's ambitious Eastern Seaboard projects.

Kiet visited Bangkok in October last year, while Anan return the completment by going to Hanoi in January earlier this year.

Vietnamese diplomats do not deny that the meeting aims to resume the high-level contacts that were initiated by Anan during his first term. With Vietnam now carefully traversing the path towards economic liberalization, Thailand is undeniably the favoured economic model.

However, with the limited time set for the meeting, they said it was unlikely that any substantial agreements could be reached. Kiet will be arriving from Malaysia on Tuesday.

Despite the six-month lull in diplomatic contacts between Bangkok and Hanoi, from Anan's visit up to the ouster of the short-lived Suchinda administration, the foreign ministers of both countries have shown remarkable progress in negotiating for continued and consolidated economic cooperation rather than focusing discussions on unsettled differences.

However, the latest round of talks between Asa Sarasin and Nguyen Manh Cam, which were held here last Sunday, have not resolved yet the disagreements on fishing rights or the difference in views over the fate of the Mekhong Committee. The twin issues are seen as the main obstacles that have clouded relations between the two countries since the establishment of the newly-found confidence between Anan and Kiet.

They agreed, though, to accelerate the signing of pending agreeents that tackle economic cooperation, in particular one which focuses on avoiding double taxation so as to encourage trade and investment.

Both also agreed to have joint consulations in trying to settle the problem of continuing violations of territorial waters by both both sides, and in ensuring peace in the surrounding sea lanes.

But Hanoi maintained that unless the security order is restored it would be impossible for them to sign the pending fisheries agreement. Thailand regards the agreement as a long-term solution to the fishing dispute.

Vietnam has reached an understanding with Thailand on the latter's request for a possible swap of a number of Thai fishermen with 30 Vietnamese, whom Hanoi claims are naval officers detained illegally.

The Thai side also called for convenient access by the Thai General Consulate to detained Thai fishermen and for their treatment by Hanoi in accordance with the international code of conduct on human rights. There are at present between 800 and 1,000 Thai fishermen in Vietnamese prisons.

The 30 Vietnamese, who were arrested in two separate incidents this year, face charges of trespassing, piracy, and possession of deadly weapons.

Thailand has agreed to Hanoi's proposal for the establishment of a negotiating panel that will discuss the joint development of their overlapping maritime boundaries. Officials will meet here by the end of August.

The head of the Foreign Ministry's East Asia Department, Don Pramathwiani, described the recent developments as a sign of the desire of both countries to further enhance their bilateral relations.

"However, this should not be viewed as a quid pro quo deal," Ambassador Don stressed. He said Thailand did not want to establish a tradition that the arrests of Thai or Vietnamese fishermen would culminate in their release through a swapping deal.

In reference to the recent developments, a Vietnamese embassy source here said that bilateral relations have reached a certain stage that can be termed as more realistic than ever before. The source elaborated further that the two sides have demonstrated their sincerity to identify and resolve all problems rather than just dangling certain arguments which will only complicate matters.

This is exemplified by efforts to settle differences over how to revive the inactive Mekhong Committee with Cambodia's readiness to rejoin it. Thailand, though, wants to discard the 1957 documents and has emphasized that it prefers the 1978 interim documents which were drated after Cambodia's withdrawal from the committee in 1975. However, Hanoi has said that it wants the original to be serve as the basis.

"We accept that our argument may be different but it does not mena that we are abandoning all efforts to settle the problem," said the source.

Anan's invitation comes at a time when his second term is about to end and can be viewed as his last attempt to implement the agreements he signed with Kiet, with whom he has found a personal rapport.

The agreements include one on the promotion and protection of trade and investment and another on cooperation in the development and sale of natural gas. The fishing touch could have been the fisheries agreement that he was about to sign with Kiet last January.

Thailand's initiative of turning the Indochinese battlefield into a market and its pioneering effort in establishing relations with Hanoi before any other Asean country was able to do so has not translated into a distinct advantage for the kingdom, especially with the intense economic expansion Vietnam is undergoing.

During the latter half of 1991 and in the first six months of this year, other Asean members, notably Singapore and Malaysia, have overtaken Thailand in forging closer economic ties with Vietnam.

Thailand's foray into the Big Bear gas deposit off Vietnam's southern coast soured when Hanoi granted a concession two months ago to a Canadian company to develop natural gas in that area.

There have been rampant reports on the breach of agreements between Thai businessmen and their Vietnamese counterparts, especially among fishing companies that have a joint venture with Hanoi.

Big companies like Thai Cement and the Charoen Pokphand group, an agroindustrial conglomerate, are still deciding whether or not to invest in Hanoi. Thailand's investment in Vietnam last year was about US$38 million, covering 18 projects.

A Thai official was quoted as having expressed hope that the meeting will have a positive outcome. "Even if the problems concerning fishing rights remain unresolved up the time Anan leaves office, it is hoped that most of the detained Thai fishermen will be released".

Kiet's acceptance of Anan's invitation could indicate Hanoi's willingness to deal with Anan regardless of his interim nature. This is probably due to the fact that their good relations were formed under special circumstances in Thailand and, therefore, free of vested political interests.

It is interesting that Hanoi also felt easy in dealing with Anan rather than with Thailand's previous military-dominated governments. This might explain why Hanoi was previously reluctant to resolve the fishing dispute, which escalated at the end of Anan's first administration. In the same light, the problems surrounding the Mekong Committee were apparently exacerbated during the time of Suchinda Khraprayun.

Yet, Kiet's working visit to Thailand coincides with Hanoi's signing of the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia at the 25th meeting of Asean Foreign Ministers in Manila.

Thus, the series of visits to various Asean capitals underscores Hanoi's determined efforts gradually to integrate itself into Asean through economic cooperation. At the same time, it is able to drum up support for its future membership in Asean.

The possibility is there that more reciprocal gestures by both sides could be seen during next week's meeting between Anan and Kiet.

Investigation of May Demonstations Completed

BK2707095692 Hong Kong AFP in English 0921 GMT 27 Jul 92

[Text] Bangkok, July 27 (AFP)—Thailand's Defence Ministry has completed its investigation into the bloody political violence which rocked the country in May and has presented its report to Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun, an official said Monday.

Defence Minister Banchop Bunnak had a meeting with the Prime Minister Monday during which the ministry's investigation results were handed over, the official said.

Another investigation into the violent clashes between anti- government demonstators and troops is currently being prepared by a government team.

Anan said earlier this month that he would take no action until he and his cabinet had had time to consider the results of the two investigations.

More than 50 people were killed and hundreds injured during the May 17-20 violence. Hundreds are still listed as missing.

The anti-government demonstrations and violence finally forced the unpopular and non-elected Prime Minister Suchinda Khraprayun to leave office.

Among those who gave evidence to Defence Ministry investigators were Thailand's two most senior military officers—Supreme Commander Kaset Rotchananin and army chief Itsarapong Nunphakdi. Suchinda was not asked to give evidence.

Pro-democracy activists and opposition politicians have been demanding that both Kaset and Itsaraphong step down and face prosecution for ordering troops to open fire on the crowds when rioting broke out.

Last week the nation's constitutional tribunal upheld the general amnesty which Suchinda pushed through hours before he officially stepped down, apparently ruling out the possibility of anyone involved in the violence being prosecuted.

Anan To Act Against Perpetrators of Crackdown

BK2607010292 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 26 Jul 92 p 1, 3

[Text] Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun indicated last night he will act against those responsible for ordering the bloody crackdown on pro-democracy demonstrators in May but he will not act under pressure from any group.

In his address on "The Prime Minister's Expectation of Thai Society in the Future", organised by the Social Science Association at the Imperial Hotel, Mr Anan said compromise is a good characteristic of Thais.

But while compromise on methods is acceptable, compromise on principles is not.

Mr Anan, asked what action he will take in the wake of public demands for him to act against certain officers responsible for the crackdown, said he wants some time to decide on timing and an approriate methods.

"If (you) want me to resolve this problem, don't ask me too often," he said.

"Please give me time to consider a suitable method and timing as well as to obtain every fact without prejudice.

"I will not do anything because of pressure from any side. My decision must not be made out of pressure," he said.

The Premier said he is following up activities by certain groups alleged to be instigating opposition to the Government and some political parties over the May events.

He said he believes whoever supports these groups—either by authorising them to act on their behalf or by giving financial support—could lead the country to a disaster similar to the October 6, 1976 bloodshed.

He said he went through that experience and was accused of being a communist. What happened caused him to question why the ultrarightwing groups were allowed to condemn fellow Thais as "nak paen din" (worthless elements on earth).

He said that after 16 or 17 years he does not think this will recur.

"If this happens again we all must be held responsible."

Mr Anan asked everyone to stop accusing oen another of being nak paen din. He said groups making this condemnation are using different names, claiming sole loyalty to a highly-placed institution.

"It is the duty of us all to unmask these people."

In his speech, Mr Anan said Thailand's future will be bright only when its educational system is improved to give people in rural areas an opportunity equal to those in Bangkok.

This would help to narrow the difference of opinion between people in rural areas and in Bangkok, he said.

He attacked parties that cling to nepotism and self-interest rather than to policies and ideology.

He urged all voters to ask election candidates to provide information on their past performance, their affiliations and ideology in order to elect good representatives and to make the parliamentary system effective.

"Now that the National Peacekeeping Council no longer exists, I am certain the role of the military in politics will be reduced. They should no longer interfere in politics.

"Most soldiers understand this matter well," Mr Anan said.

However, he said there wil still be vote-buying in the election but it will be on a reduced scale if people are more aware.

Deputy Prime Minister M.R. Kasemsamoson Kasemsi said he believes Mr Anan will take action against those repsonsible for the crackdown.

His remarks came in response to conjectures that pro-military groups have started attacking Mr Anan and pro-democracy groups and parties because the Government lacks the fortitude to act against those involved in the May tragedy.

Also, the executive decree issued by former prime minister Gen Suchinda Khraprayun has been ruled as constitutional by the Constitutional Tribunal, absolving all those involved in the tragedy, including those who ordered the crackdown.

"This (the conjecture) is not true. Just look back and see for yourselvs what we have doen. Action will be taken when the time is right," M.R. Kasemsamoson said before Mr Anan's adress.

Asked if the action will be too late, he said:

"It's better late than never."

He said people tend to think action should be taken immediately but this could be interpreted as political retribution.

"I think the Prime Minister does not want to do anything which may appear as retribution.

"He (Mr Anan) wants to do everything with good reason. You can se that what he has done is all rational. Therefore, action may be taken in steps.

"Unfortunately, I have never asked the prime minister what he thinks," he said.

As for whether it is possible for the Government to transfer military commanders involved in the tragedy, M.R. Kasemsamoson said much has been done to bring about unity and he believes people now have less suspicion of one another.

He does not think the Government has been too slow in taking appropriate action on the matter.

"In our country there is an old saying that 'whatever is done should leave a way out and it is not right to corner anyone'.

"I think Thais these days want to get everything done as soon as they can," he said.

M.R. Kasemsamoson said he cannot tell when any military transfers wil take place.

"How can I guess? You may recall that the Prime Minister once said the matter should not cause concern. He knows his timing. He has a lot of experience.

"The problem is that everything must be done with caution, not for himself but for the majority."

The Government in unlikely to do anything against the pro- military groups because their intention is not clear, he said. Any group has the right to express its opinon.

M.R. Kasemsamoson beleives the public know what the groups are doing and what their intentions are.

A pro-military group, the Organisation for Safeguarding Democracy under the Monarchy rallied at Sanam Luang on Thursday.

The group accused Mr Anan, the former opposition parties and the Confederation for Democracy of destroying the nation and the military institution.

Vietnam

Government Delegation Returns From Russia, Europe

BK2407140292 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 23 Jul 92

[Text] On 22 July, our government delegation led by Council of Ministers Vice Chairman Tran Duc Luong returned to Hanoi, successfully concluding its visits to the Russian Federation, Byelarus, Denmark, Norway, and Ukraine.

Present at the airport to welcome the delegation back were leading comrades of the Office of the Council of Ministers, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and other ministries concerned. Also on hand to welcome the delegation back were Russian Ambassador Khamidouline and other embassy officials.

Economic Delegation Departs for PRC

BK2607144592 Hanoi VNA in English 1419 GMT 26 Jul 92

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 26—A delegation of the party Central Committee's Economic Commission led by Nguyen Ha Phan, secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and head of the commission, left here today for an official visit to China. Chinese Charge d'Affaires A.I. in Vietnam Li Jiazhong was among the seeing-off party at Noi Bai Airport.

Parabolic Antennas Set Up in Spratlys Archipelago

BK2507134792 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 25 Jul 92

[Text] The Vietnamese General Company of Post and Telecommunications on 24 July offered soldiers in Truong Sa [Spratlys] Archipelago six sets of parabolic antennas.

At the ceremony, Mr. Dang Van Than, director general of the company said the gifts demonstrate the love and care of the post and telecommunications service workers for the soldiers at Truong Sa Archipelago who are defending national sovereignty and territorial integrity of Vietnam.

Vo Van Kiet Holds Talks With Suharto in Jakarta

BK2607060492 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 26 Jul 92

[Text] On 25 July, Indonesian President Suharto told SRV Council of Ministers Chairman Vo Van Kiet at the Presidential Palace in Jakarta that despite the end of the cold war, activities of the Nonaligned Movement are still essential, especially in the struggle to fight illiteracy and poverty and to meet requirements of economic development.

At the meeting, President Suharto and Chairman Vo Van Kiet expressed satisfaction on recent progress in relations between the two countries, especially after the official visit to Vietnam by President Suharto in late 1990.

Accession to ASEAN's Bali Treaty Viewed

BK2507091792 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 24 Jul 92

[Commentary by Mai Linh]

[Text] Vietnam officially participated in the Bali Treaty of Amity and Cooperation. With this event, the ASEAN also announced its decision to grant Vietnam observer status within ASEAN. Concerning this event, the Voice of Vietnam has this comment presented by Mai Linh:

The Treaty of Amity and Cooperation or Bali Treaty for short, was officially signed by Malaysia, Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand, and Singapore at the first ASEAN conference in Bali in 1976. The treaty aims at consolidating and developing the friendship and cooperation among ASEAN member countries along principles of self-respect for each other's independence and sovereignty, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, and problem solving by peaceful means.

These principles are in line with the current basic principles of the international relations and with the foreign policy of Vietnam. These principles are at the same time a foundation for the building of Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, prosperity, cooperation, and development.

Vietnam's joining the treaty is the new important development in the international relations in Southeast Asia and an opportunity for Vietnam to further enhance its cooperative ties with the ASEAN countries, an interest of all countries in the region and of peace, prosperity, cooperation, and development in Southeast Asia.

At present, the relations between Vietnam and ASEAN member countries have been developing rapidly. So far, there are over 20 agreements on cooperation in various fields which have been signed by Vietnam and the ASEAN countries. This fact together with Vietnam's joining the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation are fine prospect for better cooperation between Vietnam and the ASEAN countries.

Radio Comments on Recent Khieu Samphan Statement

BK2507093092 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 24 Jul 92

[Commentary by Minh Tan]

[Text] President Khieu Samphan of the Democratic Kampuchia faction has issued a six-point statement, accusing Vietnam of leaving behind Vietnam troops in Cambodia, of conducting operations in Cambodia, and of sending people to country to bring about the so-called Vietnamization of Cambodia. Minh Tan now has a look at the truth in regard to this question and the Vietnam's stance toward Khieu Samphan's statement.

Immediately after the announcement of the six-point statement by Khieu Samphan, a spokesperson from the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry also issued a statement affirming that the allegations made by Khieu Samphan are actually false and groundless. By fabricating such a story, the Democratic Kampuchia faction intended to cover up their plot, mislead public opinion from the real core of the complicated situation in Cambodia at present, and at the same time, they intended to fan racial enmity, undermining the friendship and legal relations between Vietnam and Cambodia.

Vietnam has time and again asserted that it withdrew all its troops, military advisers, and military personnel together with all their weapons and equipment from Cambodia. Vietnam's goodwill has been highly appreciated and warmly welcomed by the world public. Prince Norodom Sihanouk, president of the SNC [Supreme National Council of Cambodia] and by UNTAC [United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia] as well.

Concerning the Vietnamese residents in Cambodia, the spokesperson for the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry said the Vietnamese residents in Cambodia are living and working legally in Cambodia. They must have a right to live as such and must be protected like other foreign residents.

Vietnam urges the Democratic Kampuchea faction to stop such slander of Vietnam at once. Vietnam's demand has been approved by the head of UNTAC Mr. Akashi. He sent a letter to Khieu Samphan asking his faction to stop immediately its anti-Vietnam allegations, undermining UN efforts for peace and national reconciliation in Cambodia.

Killings of Vietnamese in Cambodia Condemned

BK2507104492 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 25 Jul 92

[Text] On 21 July, a group of 30 armed Khmer reactionaries killed the total families of Vietnamese residents in Tuk Meas Village, Kampot Province, Cambodia. Most of the slain people were old people, women, and children who were brutally shot at the heads and bellies.

A spokesman for the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry vehemently comdemned this brutal killing.

The Vietnamese Foreign Ministry calls on the Supreme National Council of Cambodia and the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia to make a inquiry into this case, duly punish the killers, and take measures against terrorism acts against Vietnamese residents in Cambodia.

The Vietnamese Foreign Ministry calls on international community to voice protest and help prevent similar acts toward Vietnamese residents in Cambodia.

More on Killings in Cambodia

BK2507121192 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 25 Jul 92

[Text] Today, 25 July, a spokesman for the Vietnamese Foreign Minister, issued a statement on the killing of two families of Vietnamese residents in Cambodia.

On 21 July 1992, a reactionary Khmer force of approximately 30 men, massacred two families of Vietnamese residents in Tuk Meas in Kampot Province, Cambodia. Eight persons were killed, most of them being old people, women, and children. All the victims were shot in the head and in the abdomen and died tragically.

Reporting on this news, foreign news agencies said that this kind of massacre was similar to what the Khmer Rouge had done and that everyone believes that the Khmer Rouge was the mastermind of this brutal manslaughter.

In view of the fact that the Democratic Cambodia faction is trying to obstruct the peace process in Cambodia, slander Vietnam, and seek ways to undermine the Paris accords on Cambodia, it is obvious that this was a deliberate action aimed at causing futher tension. This action constitutes a serious violation of the Paris accords and all the international conventions on human rights—which all the Cambodian parties have pledged to respect—and a defiance of international laws on the right of foreign nationals to earn a living legally and normally in the territories of other countries. This action was also aimed at undermining the friendly neighborly relations between the two countries of Vietnam and Cambodia.

The SRV Foreign Ministry vehemently condemns that criminal act and urgently requests the Supreme National Council of Cambodia (SNC), the State of Cambodia, and the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) to make an inquiry into the aforementioned brutal killing, duly punish the killers, and take effective steps to prevent terrorism, massacres, discrimination, ostracism, and other activities against Vietnamese residents in Cambodia; they should guarantee the legitimate rights of Vietnamese residents in Cambodia and their normal living conditions, as is the case with foreign residents from other countries.

The SRV Foreign Ministry calls on the international community to voice its protest and help prevent similar crimes against Vietnamese residents in Cambodia.

Vietnamese Embassy Protests Killings

BK2507153892 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 25 Jul 92

[Text] On the afternoon of 25 July 1992, the Vietnamese embassy in Cambodia sent a note to the Supreme National Council of Cambodia (SNC), the State of Cambodia (SOC), and the UN Transiational Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC), saying that as reported by AFP, VOA, and BBC, eight Vietnamese residents, including women, children, and newly-born babies were killed on 21 July 1992 by an armed Khmer group at a village in Kampot Province.

This tragic massacre was like an execution. A baby was snatched away from his mother's arms and then shot in the head. His mother was also killed.

Mr. (Erich Faph), a spokesman for the UNTAC, has confirmed this news report.

Vietnam holds that this brutal killing constitutes a serious violation of the Paris accords on Cambodia and other international conventions on human rights which the SNC and all Cambodian parties concerned have pledged to respect.

The note emphatically said: Vietnam expresses its indignation over the this brutal killing and urgently asks the SNC, the SOC, and the UNTAC to confirm the above incident, make inquiry into this, take severe punitive measures against those committing the crime, and promptly take steps to prevent the recurrence of similar incidents.

Phnom Penh Statement Cited

BK2607142992 Hanoi VNA in English 1417 GMT 26 Jul 92

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 26—The Ministry of National Security of the State of Cambodia issued in Phnom Penh on July 25 a statement relating to the massacre of eight Vietnamese residents in Bantea Meas village, Kampot Province, southeastern Cambodia, at 2000 hrs on July 21. The statement affirmed that about 50 armed men of the Khmer Rouge force committed the massacre. The statement flatly rejected any suggestion that the authorities or the armed forces of the State of Cambodia might have committed that grisly crime and said the Khmer Rouge force must bear full responsibility. The statement pointed out that by committing such a crime the Khmer Rouge aimed to continue to sow panic among foreigners legally residing in Cambodia.

The statement added that the Khmer Rouge, far from cooperating with the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) and other Cambodian factions in the implementation of the second phase of the ceasefire, has occupied a number of localities under the State of Cambodia's control and continued to terrorize the people as can be seen in the pogrom on July 21, while harping upon the old calumny against Vietnam's military presence in Cambodia. The statement reiterated the State of Cambodia's policy of cultivating the solidarity and friendship among all ethnic groups and nationalities living in Cambodia and strictly banning all acts of national oppression and division.

Crime Against Viets 'Unacceptable'

BK2707130992 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 27 Jul 92

[Radio commentator on murder of Vietnamese in Cambodia]

[Text] Eight Vietnamese nationals residents of Tuk Meas Village, Kampot Province of Cambodia were killed on July 21st by a group of Khmer reactionaries. Who were the culprits of this crime? Following is our commentator's opinion:

This massacre has touched off a wave of worry and indignation among many people at its brutality. The criminals had snatched a newborn from its mother and killed both barbarously with guns and hand grenades. Six other Vietnamese residents were shot or stabbed to death in the slaughter.

The Cambodian Ministry of National Security has asserted that it was the Khmer Rouge that were the murderers. Western mass media has called this brutal killing as the hallmark of the Khmer Rouge and held them responsible for the murder. It is a fact that the Khmer Rouge has been rigging up the so-called problem of Vietnamese residents aimed at inciting xenophobia, thus undermining the friendship and good neighborliness between Cambodia and Vietnam. This criminal act by the Khmer Rouge was part of that plot.

At present, there are only 100,000 Vietnamese nationals in Cambodia who wish to live and work in peace. The Khmer Rouge's crime against Vietnamese residents in Cambodia is unacceptable. Vietnam demands that the Supreme National Council [SNC] and the State of Cambodia, and the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia [UNTAC] look into the case, punish the culprits, and take effective measures to put a stop to all terrorist and discriminatory acts against Vietnamese nationals in Cambodia.

The Khmer Rouge have been attempting to undermine the Paris peace accord on Cambodia. Their brutal actions against Vietnamese residents in Cambodia all the more isolate them before the public in Cambodia and the world.

NHAN DAN Condemns Attack

BK2707070192 Hanoi VNA in English 0608 GMT 27 Jul 92

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 27—The massacre of Vietnamese residents in Kampot on July 21 is clearly a deliberate act aimed at making the situation even more complicated and strained, and obstructing the peace process in Cambodia, says NHAN DAN in a commentary today.

The paper provides more details on the cruel massacre of eight persons in two Vietnamese families in Banteay Meas town, Kompot province. At the first family, the Khmer Rouge troops seized a week-old child from its mother's arm and threw it on the ground before shooting dead both of them. They also killed her husband who was working at a nearby bread oven. At the second family, the criminals used guns and knives to kill an old man and his four grandchidren aging between 9 and 16.

This criminal act is a serious violation of the Paris agreement and of international conventions on human rights which the Cambodian parties had pledged to respect, the paper stresses. It is an open challenge to international law on the rights of foreign residents to live and work legally in other countries. This also aims to undermine the friendly and good neighbourly relations between Vietnam and Cambodia.

The paper goes on: Khieu Samphan's cooked up story that the Vietnamese residents incited xenophobia and racial discrimination is nonsense, groundless which revealed his party's wicked intention to go counter to the national interest, to the common trend in the world to see all Cambodian factions cooperate to ensure the implementation of the peace process according to the Paris agreement.

The paper reports that at present there are some 100,000 Vietnamese nationals in Cambodia, meanwhile the number of Chinese is 500,000.

NHAN DAN continues: by refusing cooperation with UNTAC and other Cambodian parties in the implementation of the Paris agreement, encroaching upon many places under the control of the State of Cambodia, and continuing with acts of crime against the Cambodian people and overseas Vietnamese, the Khieu Samphan faction is putting itself in the accussed seat, and increasing its isolation from community in Cambodia and the world as a whole.

Further Report on Provincial Election Results

BK2407135992 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 24 Jul 92

[Results of Ninth National Assembly elections in Tay Ninh, Kien Giang, Song Be, Ninh Thuan, Binh Thuan, Binh Dinh, Ha Tinh, Vinh Phu, Thai Binh, Ha Tay, and Hai Hung Provinces]

[Text] In Tay Ninh Province, there are two electoral units and four National Assembly deputies. Following is a list of the deputies elected:

1. Nguyen Van Rop, elected with 80.64 percent of the total valid votes;
2. Dang Van Ly or Muoi Doi, elected with 62.36 percent of the total valid votes;
3. Tran Viet Bien, elected with 70.43 percent of the total valid votes, and;
4. Nguyen Hong Phuc, elected with 70.14 percent of the total valid votes.

In Kien Giang Province, there are three electoral units and seven National Assembly deputies. Following is a list of the deputies elected:

1. Tran Van Nien or Tu Nien, elected with 84.62 percent of the total valid votes;
2. Danh Ut, elected with 64.64 percent of the total valid votes;
3. Tran Chi Liem, elected with 85.29 percent of the total valid votes;
4. Bui Van Tam or Sau Tam, elected with 80.79 percent of the total valid votes;
5. Nguyen Duc Thang, elected with 73 percent of the total valid votes; and
6. Pham Van Minh or Hai Phi, elected with 86.59 percent of the total valid votes and;
7. Nguyen Thi Viet Nhan, elected with 58.62 percent of the total valid votes.

In Song Be Province, there are two electoral units and five National Assembly deputies. Following is a list of the deputies elected:

1. Nguyen Minh Triet or Sau Phong, elected with 89.98 percent of the total valid votes;
2. Dieu Khe, elected with 70.21 percent of the total valid votes;
3. Tran Thi Kim Van, elected with 79.31 percent of the total valid votes;

4. Ho Duc Viet, elected with 78.92 percent of the total valid votes and;
5. Nguyen Van Minh, elected with 78.73 percent of the total valid votes.

In Ninh Thuan Province, there is one electoral unit and three National Assembly deputies. Following is a list of the deputies elected:

1. Nguyen Trung Hau, elected with 81.86 percent of the total valid votes;
2. Cha-Male Dieu, elected with 62.06 percent of the total valid votes and;
3. Nguyen Tri Ben, elected with 58.85 percent of the total valid votes.

In Binh Thuan Province, there are two electoral units and five National Assembly deputies. Following is a list of the deputies elected:

1. Nguyen Van Thuan, elected with 64.50 percent of the total valid votes;
2. Ma Dien Cu, elected with 54.76 percent of the total valid votes;
3. Hoang Bich Son, elected with 72.57 percent of the total valid votes;
4. Dinh Trung, elected with 67.89 percent of the total valid votes and;
5. Nguyen Khuong, elected with 53.57 percent of the total valid votes.

In Binh Dinh Province, there are two electoral units and eight National Assembly deputies. Following is a list of the deputies elected:

1. Tran Thi Le Thu, elected with 79.91 percent of the total valid votes;
2. Vo Van Luoc, elected with 79.10 percent of the total valid votes;
3. Tran Van Nhan, elected with 69.53 percent of the total valid votes;
4. Dang Huu, elected with 91.94 percent of the total valid votes;
5. To Tu Thanh, elected with 80.41 percent of the total valid votes;
6. Doan Van Teo, elected with 72.70 percent of the total valid votes;
7. Le Van An, elected with 88.44 percent of the total valid votes and;
8. Hoang Quang Dao, elected with 74.87 percent of the total valid votes.

In Ha Tinh Province there are three electoral units and eight National Assembly deputies. Following is a list of the deputies elected:

1. Tran Quoc Thai, elected with 95.11 percent of the total valid votes;
2. Ha Hoc Trac, elected with 94.06 percent of the total valid votes;
3. Pham Loi, elected with 89.05 percent of the total valid votes;
4. Trinh Hong Duong, elected with 96.66 percent of the total valid votes;
5. Nguyen Khac Tao, elected with 92.59 percent of the total valid votes;
6. Nguyen Thi Thu, elected with 88.32 percent of the total valid votes;
7. Le Minh Huong, elected with 95.35 percent of the total valid votes and;
8. Thang Nghia, elected with 86.81 percent of the total valid votes.

In Vinh Phu Province, there are five electoral units and 12 National Assembly deputies. Following is a list of the deputies elected:

1. Bui Huu Hai, elected with 87.92 percent of the total valid votes;
2. Nguyen Xuan Thuyet, elected with 83.55 percent of the total valid votes;
3. Le Dinh Thanh, elected with 67.76 percent of the total valid votes;
4. Phung Quang Hung, elected with 88.89 percent of the total valid votes;
5. Ha Van Noi, elected with 84.67 percent of the total valid votes.
6. Phung Van Tuu, elected with 76.12 percent of the total valid votes;
7. Nguyen Trong Khanh, elected with 78.26 percent of the total valid votes;
8. Do Van Ngoc, elected with 62.49 percent of the total valid votes;
9. Dang Quan Thuy, elected with 92.12 percent of the total valid votes;
10. Phung Van Toan, elected with 72.57 percent of the total valid votes;
11. Dinh Van The, elected with 91.73 percent of the total valid votes; and
12. Huu Tho, elected with 90.60 percent of the total valid votes.

In Thai Binh Province, there are four electoral units and 10 National Assembly deputies. Following is a list of the deputies elected:

1. Dao Dinh Luyen, elected with 92.94 percent of the total valid votes;
2. Nguyen Thu Ha, elected with 84.23 percent of the total valid votes;
3. Vu Minh Mao, elected with 77.48 percent of the total valid votes;
4. Vu Manh Rinh, elected with 91.30 percent of the total valid votes;
5. Vu Thi Ngoc Dau, elected with 89.53 percent of the total valid votes;
6. Hoang Binh Quan, elected with 89.26 percent of the total valid votes.
7. Phan Quang, elected with 88.72 percent of the total valid votes;
8. Nguyen Van San, elected with 65.44 percent of the total valid votes;
9. Ha Manh Tri, elected with 91.81 percent of the total valid voates; and

10. Nguyen Thi Huyen Phin, elected with 75.51 percent of the total valid votes.

In Ha Tay Province, there are five electoral units and 13 National Assembly deputies. Following is a list of the deputies elected:

1. Nguyen Phuc Dinh, elected with 90.95 percent of the total valid votes;
2. Phan Thu, elected with 88.45 percent of the total valid votes;
3. Chu Van Lieu, elected with 64.77 percent of the total valid votes;
4. Tran Van Khuyen, elected with 92.87 percent of the total valid votes;
5. Hoang Dinh Cau, elected with 92.40 percent of the total valid votes;
6. Bui Thi Phuong Toan, elected with 80.67 percent of the total valid votes;
7. Nguyen Van Hieu, elected with 93.51 percent of the total valid votes;
8. Nguyen Thi Tuyet, elected with 80.80 percent of the total valid votes;
9. Nguyen Van Hoc, elected with 70.70 percent of the total valid votes;
10. Nguyen Van Tam, elected with 87.05 percent of the total valid votes;
11. Dang Van Hai, elected with 84.91 percent of the total valid votes;
12. Tran Thi Thanh Thanh, elected with 91.36 percent of the total valid votes; and
13. Phung Van Thu, elected with 74.09 percent of the total valid votes.

In Hai Hung Province, there are five electoral units and 13 National Assembly deputies. Following is a list of the deputies elected:

1. Mao Xuan Nung, elected with 74.46 percent of the total valid votes;
2. Pham Huy Tho, elected with 60.56 percent of the total valid votes;
3. Nguyen Van Yeu, elected with 73.60 percent of the total valid votes;
4. Pham Nguyen Tan, elected with 60.73 percent of the total valid votes;
5. Luong Quang Thu, elected with 56.73 percent of the total valid votes.
6. Nguyen Duc Kien, elected with 85.91 percent of the total valid votes;
7. Ha Xuan Tri, elected with 77.11 percent of the total valid votes;
8. Tran Thi Mien, elected with 75.33 percent of the total valid votes;
9. Tran Van Phac, elected with 91.98 percent of the total valid votes;
10. Tran Dinh Phung, elected with 87.01 percent of the total valid votes;
11. Dang Van Cao, elected with 95.22 percent of the total valid votes;
12. Pham Hung, elected with 93.49 percent of the total valid votes; and
13. Doan Thi Theu, elected with 73.33 percent of the total valid votes.

Reports on Election Results Continue

BK2607151992 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 26 Jul 92

[Results of Ninth National Assembly elections in Hoa Binh, Lang Son, Bac Thai, Tuyen Quang, Nghe An, Thua Thien-Hue, Gia Lai, Kon Tum, Minh Hai, Lam Dong, Phu Yen, and Quang Ngai Provinces]

[Text] In Hoa Binh Province, with two electoral units, five deputies were elected. They are:

1. Vu Oanh, elected with 88.35 percent of the total valid votes;
2. Bui Thi Binh, elected with 83.02 percent of the total valid votes;
3. Ha Van Chuan, elected with 76.69 percent of the total valid votes;
4. Nguyen Nhieu Coc, elected with 96.16 percent of the total valid votes; and
5. Le Thanh Dao, elected with 92.24 percent of the total valid votes.

In Lang Son Province, with two electoral units, six deputies were elected. They are:

1. Vi Xuan Thanh, elected with 92.36 percent of the total valid votes;
2. Bui Ngoc Thanh, elected with 92.15 percent of the total valid votes;
3. Hoang Thi Bich Ly, elected with 66.88 percent of the total valid votes;
4. Nong Duc Manh, elected with 94.10 percent of the total valid votes;
5. Duong Cong Suu, elected with 93.28 percent of the total valid votes; and
6. Nguyen Phu Cuong, elected with 65.97 percent of the total valid votes.

In Bac Thai Province, with three electoral units, seven deputies were elected. They are:

1. Nguyen Huu Cang, elected with 85.25 percent of the total valid votes;
2. Nong Thai Nghiep, elected with 74.93 percent of the total valid votes;
3. Nguyen Khanh, elected with 92.74 percent of the total valid votes;
4. Duong Trung Tien, elected with 58.34 percent of the total valid votes;
5. Duong Khanh Lam, elected with 90.06 percent of the total valid votes;
6. Dang Quoc Tien, elected with 84.88 percent of the total valid votes; and
7. Hoang Thi Chien, elected with 74.82 percent of the total valid votes.

In Tuyen Quang Province, with two electoral units, four deputies were elected. They include:

1. Ha Quang Du, elected with 94.53 percent of the total valid votes;
2. Hoang Duc Hy, elected with 73.60 percent of the total valid votes;
3. Ha Thi Khiet, elected with 93.16 percent of the total valid votes; and
4. Au Van Ha[illegible], elected with 92.34 percent of the total valid votes.

In Nghe An Province, with six electoral units, 15 deputies were elected. They are:

1. Truong Thi Hong, elected with 90.37 percent of the total valid votes;
2. Lo Trung Thanh, elected with 82.25 percent of the total valid votes;
3. Ta Quang Hai, elected with 85.92 percent of the total valid votes;
4. Do Phuong, elected with 85.65 percent of the total valid votes;
5. Nguyen Duong Hoang, elected with 80.82 percent of the total valid votes;
6. Nguyen Quoc Thuoc, elected with 95.89 percent of the total valid votes;
7. Dau Hong Tan, elected with 82.20 percent of the total valid votes;
8. Duong Vien, elected with 95.78 percent of the total valid votes;
9. Moong Van Nghe, elected with 92.07 percent of the total valid votes;
10. Cao Xuan Khuong, elected with 98.99 percent of the total valid votes;
11. Nguyen Duy Quy, elected with 98.72 percent of the total valid votes;
12. Le Thi Thuy, elected with 86.33 percent of the total valid votes;
13. Nguyen Manh Cam, elected with 98.01 percent of the total valid votes;
14. Nguyen Ba, elected with 93.58 percent of the total valid votes; and
15. Nguyen Nhu Vy, elected with 67.87 percent of the total valid votes.

In Thua Thien-Hue Province, with two electoral units, five deputies were elected. They are:

1. Thich Thien Sieu, elected with 77.16 percent of the total valid votes;
2. Vo Nguyen Quang, elected with 69.15 percent of the total valid votes;
3. Nguyen Khoa Kim Boi, elected with 60.76 percent of the total valid votes;
4. Le Duc Anh, elected with 92.76 percent of the total valid votes; and
5. Nguyen Dinh Ngo, elected with 73.44 percent of the total valid votes.

In Gia Lai Province, with two electoral units, four National Assembly deputies were elected. They are:

1. Nguyen Van Sy, elected with 86.72 percent of the total valid votes;
2. Tran Chu Toan, elected with 69.88 percent of the total valid votes;
3. Dang Ngoc Ban, elected with 86.01 percent of the total valid votes and;
4. H'Nghia, elected with 85.75 percent of the total valid votes.

In Kon Tum Province, with one electoral unit, three National Assembly deputies were elected. They are:

1. So Lay Tang, elected with 91.53 percent of the total valid votes;
2. Nguyen Thanh Cao, elected with 91.19 percent of the total valid votes and;
3. Y Xuoi, elected with 84.42 percent of the total valid votes.

In Minh Hai Province, with three electoral units, seven National Assembly deputies were elected. They are:

1. Tran Van Cua or Hai Toi, elected with 86.91 percent of the total valid votes;
2. Nguyen Viet Hong or Quoc Viet, elected with 86.44 percent of the total valid votes.
3. Pham Phuong Thao, elected with 82.30 percent of the total valid votes;
4. Mai Thanh An or Bay Khe, elected with 77.40 percent of the total valid votes;
5. Nguyen Thi Hong Minh, elected with 69.32 percent of the total valid votes;
6. Dang Thanh Hoc or Ba Tham, elected with 84.30 percent of the total valid votes and;
7. Truong Minh Thang or Tu Thang, elected with 87.05 percent of the total valid votes.

In Lam Dong Province, with two electoral units, five National Assembly deputies were elected. They are:

1. Tran Ha Anh, elected with 87.08 percent of the total valid votes; and
2. Bui Bich Lien, elected with 68.04 percent of the total valid votes.
3. K'Tuat, elected with 62.75 percent of the total valid votes;
4. Nguyen Duy Anh, elected with 87.36 percent of the total valid votes and;
5. Lo Mu Ha K'Rong, elected with 56.42 percent of the total valid votes.

In Phu Yen Province, with two electoral units, four National Assembly deputies were elected. They are:

1. Luong Cong Doan, elected with 64 percent of the total valid votes;
2. Mang Cu, elected with 54.75 percent of the total valid votes;
3. Ha Dang, elected with 86.85 percent of the total valid votes and;
4. Tran Thi Minh Chanh, elected with 74.87 percent of the total valid votes.

In Quang Ngai Province, with two electoral units, five National Assembly deputies were elected. They are:

1. Nguyen Van Duoc, elected with 87.29 percent of the total valid votes;

2. Tran Anh Kiet, elected with 78.98 percent of the total valid votes.

3. Dinh Uong, elected with 68.87 percent of the total valid votes;

4. Do Quang Thang, elected with 87.48 percent of the total valid votes and;

5. Tran Thi Nhan, elected with 71.84 percent of the total valid votes.

News Agency Director Also Elected

BK2707075192 Hanoi VNA in English 0601 GMT 27 Jul 92

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 27—Mr. Do Phuong, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and director general of VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY, has been elected to the Ninth National Assembly.

Mr. Do Phuong is one of four veteran journalists elected to the 395-seat National Assembly through the general elections held on July 19, 1992. He got 85.65 percent of the votes at the electoral unit of Quynh Luu and Yen Thanh districts, Nghe An province. Three others are Huu Tho, editor-in-chief of the daily NHAN DAN Phan Quang, director general and editor-in-chief of the daily NHAN DAN Phan Quang, director general and editor-in-chief of Radio the Voice of Vietnam and Vu Tuat Viet, editor-in-chief of the SAIGON GIAI PHONG (SAIGON LIBERATION) newspaper.

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